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JOHN HARVEY TREAT,

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(Class of 1862).

Received April 25, 1888.

FLAGS OF ALL COMMERCIAL NATIONS

AMERICA.	ENGLAND.	EAST COM.	BRT NAVY.	FRANCE.
SW. RO.	SWEDEN.	NORWAY.	DAN. RO.	DENMARK.
RUS. IMP.	RUSSIA.	RUSTRAT.	POLAND.	BELGIUM.
ITALY.	SARDINIA.	SICILY.	ROMAN.	NAPLES.
PRU. RO.	PRUSSIA.	HANOVER.	SWITZERLAND.	HOLLAND.
AUS. IMP.	AUSTRIA.	SPA. RO.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.
GREECE.	GRE. RO.	TURK.	TURK. IP.	PERSIA.
BRAZIL.	BUS. AYRES.	MEXICO.	VENEZUELA.	CHINA.

①
STATISTICAL
POCKET MANUAL,
OF THE
ARMY, NAVY, AND CENSUS
OF

The United States of America.

TOGETHER WITH
STATISTICS OF ALL FOREIGN NATIONS.

The people need **FACTS** and **FIGURES**, instead of theories and opinions. *Multum in parvo.*

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

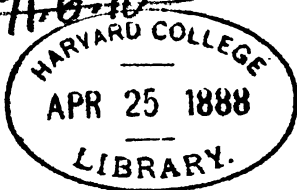
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John Harvey Treat

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STATISTICAL

POCKET MANUAL.

PART I.

Pay of Army Officers, per month.

RANK AND CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Monthly pay.....	\$270 00
40 Rations	360 00
6 Horses.....	50 00
4 Servants.....	98 00

Total monthly pay.....\$778 00

AIDE-DE-CAMP, AND MILITARY SECRETARY TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL, EACH.

Monthly pay.....	\$80 00
5 Rations.....	45 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$198 00

MAJOR GENERAL.

Monthly pay	\$220 00
15 Rations	135 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
4 Servants.....	98 00

Total monthly pay.... ..\$477 00

SENIOR AIDE-DE-CAMP TO GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Monthly pay.....	\$80 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants ..	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$189 00

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

(In addition to pay, &c., of Lieutenant.)

Monthly pay	\$24 00
1 Horse.....	8 00

Total monthly pay..... \$32 00

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Monthly pay	\$124 00
12 Rations.....	108 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
3 Servants.....	73 50

Total monthly pay..... 329 50

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

(In addition to pay, &c., of Lieutenant.*)

Monthly pay	\$20 00
3 Rations	
1 Horse.....	8 00

Total monthly pay..... \$19 00

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**ADJUTANT GENERAL—COLONEL.**

Monthly pay.....	\$110 00
6 Rations.	54 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$237 00

*Entitled to only three rations per day as Lieutenants.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL—LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Monthly pay	\$95 00
5 Rations	45 00
3 Horses	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$213 00

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL—MAJOR.

Monthly pay	\$80 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$189 00

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL—CAPTAIN.

Monthly pay	\$70 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$138 50

JUDGE-ADVOCATE—MAJOR.

Monthly pay.....	\$80 00
4 Rations	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$189 00

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

INSPECTOR GENERAL—COLONEL.

Monthly pay	\$110 00
6 Rations.....	54 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$237 00

STATISTICAL POCKET MANUAL.

SIGNAL DEPARTMENT.

SIGNAL OFFICER—MAJOR.

Monthly pay.....	\$80 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$189 00

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL—BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Monthly pay.....	\$124 00
12 Rations.....	108 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
3 Servants.....	73 50

Total monthly pay.....\$329 50

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL—COLONEL.

Monthly pay.....	\$110 00
6 Rations.....	54 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$237 00

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL—LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Monthly pay.....	\$95 00
5 Rations.....	45 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$213 00

QUARTERMASTER—MAJOR.

Monthly pay.....	\$80 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$189 00

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER—CAPTAIN.

Monthly pay.....	\$70 00
4 Rations	36 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
1 Servant.....	24 50
<hr/>	
Total monthly pay.....	\$138 50

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE—COLONEL.

Monthly pay.....	\$110 00
6 Rations.....	54 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants	49 00
<hr/>	
Total monthly pay.....	\$237 00

ASSISTANT COM.-GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE—LIEUT.-COL.

Monthly pay.....	\$95 00
5 Rations.....	45 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00
<hr/>	
Total monthly pay.....	\$213 00

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE—MAJOR.

Monthly pay	\$80 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants... ..	49 00
<hr/>	
Total monthly pay.....	\$189 00

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE—CAPTAIN.

Monthly pay.....	\$70 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
1 Servant.	24 50
<hr/>	
Total monthly pay.....	\$138 50

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

(In addition to pay, &c., of Lieutenant.*)

Monthly pay.....	\$20 00
3 Rations.....	
Total monthly pay.....	<u>\$11 00</u>

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SURGEON GENERAL.

Total monthly pay.....	\$228 33
------------------------	----------

SURGEONS OF TEN YEARS' SERVICE.

Monthly pay.....	\$80 00
8 Rations.....	72 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00
Total monthly pay.....	<u>\$225 00</u>

SURGEONS OF LESS THAN TEN YEARS' SERVICE.

Monthly pay.....	\$80 00
4 Rations....	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00
Total monthly pay.....	<u>\$189 00</u>

ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF TEN YEARS' SERVICE.

Monthly pay.....	\$70 00
8 Rations.....	72 00
1 Horse ...	8 00
1 Servant.....	24 50
Total monthly pay.....	<u>\$174 50</u>

*Entitled to only three rations per day as Lieutenant.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF FIVE YEARS' SERVICE.

Monthly pay.....	\$70 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
1 Servant.....	24 50
<hr/>	
Total monthly pay.....	\$138 50

ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF LESS THAN FIVE YEARS' SERVICE.

Monthly pay.....	\$53 33
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
1 Servant.....	24 50
<hr/>	
Total monthly pay.....	\$121 83

PAY DEPARTMENT.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Total monthly pay.....	\$228 83
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DEPUTY PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Monthly pay.....	\$95 00
5 Rations.....	45 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00
<hr/>	
Total monthly pay	\$213 00

PAYMASTER.

Monthly pay.....	\$80 00
4 Rations	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00
<hr/>	
Total monthly pay.....	\$189 00

**OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**

COLONEL.

Monthly pay.....	\$110 00
6 Rations.....	54 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$237 00

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Monthly pay.....	\$95 00
5 Rations.....	45 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$213 00

MAJOR.

Monthly pay.....	\$80 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$189 00

CAPTAIN.

Monthly pay.....	\$70 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$138 50

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Monthly pay.....	\$53 33
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay...\$121 83

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Monthly pay.....	\$53 33
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$121 83

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Monthly pay.....	\$53 33
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$121 83

OFFICERS MOUNTED DRAGOONS, CAVALRY, RIFLEMEN, AND LIGHT ARTILLERY.

COLONEL.

Monthly pay	\$110 00
6 Rations.....	54 00
3 Horses	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$237 00

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Monthly pay.....	\$95 00
5 Rations.....	45 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$213 00

MAJOR.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 80 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$189 00

CAPTAIN.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 70 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
2 Horses.....	16 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$146 50

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 53 33
4 Rations.....	36 00
2 Horses.....	16 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$129 83

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 53 33
4 Rations.....	36 00
2 Horses.....	16 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay\$129 83

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 53 33
4 Rations.....	36 00
2 Horses.....	16 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$129 83

ADJUTANT REG'L QUARTERMASTER.

Monthly pay, in addition to pay of Lieutenant..\$ 10 00

OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.**COLONEL.**

Monthly pay.....	\$ 95 00
6 Rations.....	54 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$222 00

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 80 00
5 Rations.....	45 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$198 00

MAJOR.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 70 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
3 Horses.....	24 00
2 Servants.....	49 00

Total monthly pay.....\$179 00

CAPTAIN.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 60 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$120 50

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 50 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$110 50

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 45 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$105 50

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Monthly pay.....	\$ 45 00
4 Rations.....	36 00
1 Servant.....	24 50

Total monthly pay.....\$105 50

ADJUTANT.

Monthly pay, in addition to pay, &c., of Lieut..	\$ 10 00
1 Horse.....	8 00
Total monthly pay.....	\$ 18 00

REG'L QUARTERMASTER.

Monthly pay, in addition to pay, &c., of Lieut..	\$ 10 00
2 horses.....	16 00
Total monthly pay.....	\$ 26 00

The officer in command of a company is allowed \$10 per month for the responsibility of clothing, arms, and accoutrements.

Every commissioned officer below the rank of a Brigadier-General is entitled to one additional ration a day for every five years' service.

Paymaster's clerks, \$700 per annum, and 75 cents per day when actually on duty.

Chaplains in army, \$40 to \$60 per month and four rations a day.

Chaplains in Volunteers, same as Captain of Cavalry.

MONTHLY PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, PRIVATES, &c.

CAVALRY.

Sergeant-Major.....	\$21 00
Quartermaster-Sergeant.....	21 00
Chief Bugler.....	21 00
First Sergeant.....	20 00
Sergeant.....	17 00
Corporal.....	14 00
Bugler.....	13 00
Farrier and Blacksmith.....	15 00
Private.....	13 00

ORDNANCE.

Master-Armorer, Master Carriage-Maker, or Master Blacksmith.	\$34 00
Armorer, Carriage-Maker, or Blacksmith.	20 00
Artificer.	17 00
Laborer.	13 00

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

Sergeant-Major.	\$21 00
Quartermaster Sergeant.	17 00
First Sergeant.	20 00
Sergeant.	17 00
Corporal.	13 00
Artificer, artillery.	15 00
Private.	13 00
Principal Musician.	21 00
Musician.	12 00

SAPPERS, MINERS, AND PONTONIERS.

Sergeant.	\$34 00
Corporal.	20 00
Private, first class.	17 00
Private, second class.	13 00
Musician.	12 00

Medical Cadets.	30 00
Hospital Steward, first class.	22 00
“ “ second class.	20 00
Matron.	6 00
Female Nurses, 40 cents per day and 1 ration.	

“Two dollars per month is to be retained from the pay of each private soldier until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and 12½ cents per month from all enlisted men, for the support of the “Soldier’s Home.” All enlisted men are entitled to \$2 per month additional for re-enlisting, and \$1 per month for each subsequent period of five year’s service, provided they re-enlist within one month after the expiration of their term.

Volunteers and militia, when called into service of the United States, are entitled to the same pay, allowances, &c., as regulars.”

RANK OF ARMY OFFICERS.

- 1.—Lieutenant-General.
- 2.—Major-General.
- 3.—Brigadier-General.
- 4.—Colonel.
- 5.—Lieutenant-Colonel.
- 6.—Major.
- 7.—Captain.
- 8.—First Lieutenant.
- 9.—Second Lieutenant.
- 10.—Cadet.
- 11.—Sergeant-Major.
- 12.—Quartermaster-Sergeant of a Regiment.
- 13.—Ordnance Sergeant and Hospital Steward.
- 14.—First Sergeant.
- 15.—Sergeant.
- 16.—Corporal.

“Officers serving *by commission* from any state of the Union take rank next after officers of like grade *by commission* from the United States.”

“Brevet rank takes effect only in the following cases: 1st, by special assignment of the President in command composed of *different corps*; 2d, on courts-martial or *detachments* composed of different corps. Troops are on *detachment*, only when sent out *temporarily* to perform a *special service*.”

COMMAND OF ARMY OFFICERS ACCORDING TO RANK.

- 1.—For a Captain at least a company.
- 2.— “ Major “ 2 “
- 3.— “ Lieutenant-Colonel at least 4 companies.
- 4.— “ Colonel at least 1 regiment or 10 “
- 5.— “ Brigadier-General 2 “ “ 20 “
- 6.— “ Major-General 4 “ “ 40 “
- 7.— “ Lieutenant-General 8 “ “ 80 “

SALUTES.

<i>President of the United States</i> ,.....	21 guns.
<i>Vice-President</i> " "	17 "
<i>Heads of the great Executive Departments of</i> <i>the National Government</i> ,.....	15 "
<i>General commanding the Army</i> ,.....	15 "
<i>Governor of a State or Territory</i> ,.....	15 "
<i>Major-General</i> ,.....	13 "
<i>Brigadier-General</i>	11 "
<i>Foreign Ships-of-War</i> ,	gun for gun.
<i>Officers of the Navy</i> , according to relative rank.	
<i>Foreign Officers</i> , as guests, " " "	
<i>Envoys and Ministers</i> —United States and foreign powers..	13 guns.

FUNERAL ESCORTS.

GENERAL commanding-in-chief,—one regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

MAJOR-GENERAL—One regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL—One regiment of infantry, one company of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery.

COLONEL—One regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Six companies.

MAJOR—Four companies.

CAPTAIN—One company.

SUBALTERN—Half a company.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICER—Sixteen rank and file.

SERGEANT—Fourteen rank and file.

CORPORAL—Twelve rank and file.

PRIVATE—Eight rank and file, commanded by a **CORPORAL**.

Funeral escorts are commanded by an officer of the same rank with the deceased; or, if none such be present, by one of the next inferior grade.

BADGES OF RANK.

EPAULETTES.

Major-General Commanding the Army—Gold, with three silver embroidered stars.

Other Major-Generals—Gold, two stars, instead of three.

Brigadier-General—Gold, one star.

Colonel—Gold, silver embroidered eagle instead of a star.

Lieutenant Colonel—Silver embroidered leaf, instead of the eagle.

Major—Same as Colonel, omitting the eagle.

Captain—Two silver embroidered bars instead of the eagle.

First Lieutenant—One silver embroidered bar.

Second Lieutenant—Same as First Lieutenant, omitting the bar.

Brevet Second Lieutenant—Same as Second Lieutenant.

All officers of military rank wear an epaulette on each shoulder. The epaulette may be dispensed with when not on duty and on certain duties of parade.

SHOULDER STRAPS.

Major-General commanding the Army—Dark blue cloth; border, of gold embroidery; three silver embroidered stars of five rays.

Other Major-Generals—Two stars instead of three.

Brigadier-General—One star instead of two.

Colonel—A silver embroidered spread eagle—cloth of the straps as follows: for the *General Staff and Staff Corps*—Dark blue; *Artillery*—Scarlet; *Infantry*—Light or sky blue; *Cavalry*—Yellow.

Lieutenant Colonel—Silver embroidered leaf at each end, instead of the eagle.

Major—Gold embroidered leaf at each end

Captain—Two gold embroidered bars.

First Lieutenant—One gold embroidered bar.

Second Lieutenant—The same as for a Colonel, omitting the eagle.

Brevet Second Lieutenant—The same as for a Second Lieutenant.

Medical Cadet—A strip of gold lace in the middle of a strap of green cloth.

The shoulder straps to be worn whenever the epaulette is not.

CHEVRONS.

The rank of non-commissioned officers is marked by chevrons upon both sleeves of the uniform coat and overcoat, above the elbow, of silk or worsted binding, as follows:

Sergeant-Major—Three bars and one arc, in silk.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Three bars and a tie, in silk.

Ordnance Sergeant—Three bars and a star, in silk.

Hospital Steward—A half chevron, of emerald green cloth embroidered with yellow silk.

First Sergeant—Three bars and a lozenge, in worsted.

Sergeant—Three bars, in worsted.

Corporal—Two bars, in worsted.

Pioneer—Two crossed hatchets of cloth, same color and material as the edging of the collar, in the place indicated for a chevron.

OVERCOAT.

For Commissioned Officers.

A "cloak coat" of dark blue cloth, extending down the leg from six to eight inches below the knee.

To indicate rank, a knot of flat black silk braid, as follows:

General—Of five braids, double knot.

Colonel— " " single " "

Lieutenant Colonel—Four braids, single knot.

Major—Three braids, single knot.

Captain—Two braids, single knot.

First Lieutenant—One braid, single knot.

Second Lieutenant—A plain sleeve without knot or ornament.

Brevet Second Lieutenant—Same as Second Lieutenant.

ROOMS AND FUEL FOR OFFICERS AND MEN.

Major-General—Five rooms as quarters, and one as kitchen; and six cords of oak wood per year.

Brigadier-General or Colonel—Four rooms as quarters, one room as kitchen and five cords oak wood.

Lieutenant-Colonel or Major—Three rooms, as quarters, and one as kitchen; and four and one half cords of oak wood.

Captain or Chaplain—Two rooms as quarters; one as kitchen; and three and three quarter cords of oak wood.

Lieutenant—One room as quarters, one as kitchen; and two and one half cords of hard wood.

Military Store-Keeper—One room as quarters and one as kitchen.

The General commanding the army has three rooms as offices and three cords of oak wood.

The commanding officer of a Division or Department, an assistant or Deputy Quartermaster General—two rooms as offices and two cords of oak wood.

Coal, at the rate 1500 lbs. anthracite, or 30 bushels bituminous, to the cord; may be furnished instead of oak wood; or two cords of pine in lieu of one of oak.

ALLOWANCE OF CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

A *General*, three tents, in the field, one axe and one hatchet.

Field or Staff Officers, above the rank of Captain, two tents, one axe, one hatchet.

Other Staff Officers or Captains, one tent, one axe, one hatchet.

Subalterns of a Company, every two, one tent, one axe, one hatchet.

To every 15 foot and 13 mounted men, one tent, two spades, two axes, two pickaxes, two hatchets, two camp-kettles, and five mess-pans.

Bedsacks are provided for troops in garrison, and iron pots may be furnished to them instead of camp-kettles.

In barracks, each man, servant, and company woman, is allowed twelve pounds of straw per month, for bedding. For the sick allowance and change of straw regulated by the Surgeon.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

When troops are moved, or officers travel with escorts or stores, the means of transport is provided for the whole command.

The baggage to be transported is limited to camp and garrison equipage, and officers' baggage. Officers baggage shall not exceed as follows :

General Officers, in the field, 125 lbs ; changing stations, 1000 lbs.

Field Officers, in the field, 100 lbs. ; changing stations, 800 lbs.

Captains, in the field, 80 lbs. ; changing stations, 700 lbs.

Subalterns, in the field, 80 lbs. ; changing stations, 600 lbs.

These amounts may be reduced *pro rata* by the commanding officer when necessary, or increased by the Quartermaster-General in special cases.

THE RATION.

The quantity of each part of the ration is as follows : 12 ounces of pork or bacon, or 1 pound 4 ounces of fresh or salt beef, 1 pound 2 ounces of bread or flour, or 12 ounces of hard bread, or 1 pound 4 ounces of corn meal ; 64-100 of a gill of beans, 1 6-100 of an ounce of rice, or 1 5-100 of an ounce of descicated potatoes, 1 6-100 of an ounce of coffee, or 24-100 of an ounce of tea ; 2 4-100 ounces of sugar, 32-100 of a gill of vinegar, 16-100 of an ounce of sperm candles, 64-100 of an ounce of soap, 16-100 of a gill of salt, 1 ounce of mixed vegetables.

“ During the rebellion in the Southern States, the ration is to be increased as follows :—Twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, instead of the present issue ; fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of any detachment or regiment

shall require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat; beans and rice shall be issued in the same ration in the proportion now provided by the regulation, and one pound of potatoes per man shall be issued at least three times a week, if practicable; and when those articles cannot be issued in those proportions, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food, and a ration of tea may be substituted for a ration of coffee upon the requisition of the proper officer."

When a soldier is detached on duty, and it is impracticable to carry his subsistence with him, or when stationed in a city with no opportunity of messing, the ration is commuted at 75 cents per day.

ALLOWANCE OF CLOTHING.

A soldier is allowed the uniform clothing in the following statement, or articles thereof of equal value. When a balance is due him at the end of the year, it is added to his allowance for the next.

Cap, complete—2 the first year, 1 the second, 2 the third, 1 the fourth, 1 the fifth—total, 7 in five years.

Hat, with trimmings complete—one each year.

Fatigue Forage Cap—one each year.

Pompon—1 the first, and 1 the third year.

Eagle and Ring—1 the first, and one the third year.

Cover—one each year.

Coat—2 the first, 1 the second, 2 the third, 1 the fourth, and 2 the fifth—total, 8 for 5 years.

Trowsers—3 the first, 2 the second, 3 the third, 2 the fourth, and 3 the fifth—total, 13 in 5 years.

Flannel Shirt—3 each year—total, 15.

Flannel Drawers—1 the first, and 1 the third year—total, 2 for 5 years.

**Bootees*—4 pair each year—total, 20 in 5 years.

Stockings—1 pair each year—total, 20 in 5 years.

Leather Stock—1 the first and 1 the third—total, 2 in 5 years.

Great-coat—1 the first year.

*Mounted men may receive one pair of "boots" and two pairs of "bootees," instead of four pairs of bootees.

Stable-frock, for mounted men—1 the first, 1 the third—total, 2 in 5 years.

Fatigue Overalls, for Engineers and Ordnance—1 each year—total, 5 in 5 years.

Blanket—1 the first and 1 the third year—total, 2 in 5 years.

Forts, Castles, Batteries and Arsenals, OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORTS.

Adams, Rhode Island—Newport harbor, east side of the entrance, on Brenton's Point.

Calhoun, Virginia—Hampton Roads of the Chesapeake, at the Rip Raps.

Carroll, Maryland—Baltimore harbor, at Soller's Point Flats.

Caswell, North Carolina—On Oak Island, mouth of Cape Fear River.

Clinch, Georgia—On Amelia Island, mouth of St. Mary's River.

Columbus, New York—On Governor's Island, harbor of New York.

Constitution, New Hampshire—Portsmouth Harbor.

Delaware, Delaware—Pea Patch Island, Delaware River.

Gaines, Alabama—Mobile Bay, on Dauphin Island.

George, Upper Canada—British, opposite Fort Niagara.

Gibson, New York—On Ellis Island, New York harbor.

Hamilton, New York—Harbor of New York, left of "The Narrows," near Fort Lafayette.

Independence, Massachusetts—On Castle Island, south side of inner harbor of Boston.

Jackson, Georgia—West bank of Savannah River.

Jackson, Louisiana—Right bank of the Mississippi River, 70 miles below New Orleans.

Jefferson, Florida—At the Garden Key, Tortugas.

Johnson, North Carolina—At Smithville, right bank of Cape Fear River, 28 miles from Wilmington.

LaFayette, New York—Harbor of New York, left of "The Narrows."

Livingston, Louisiana—On Grand terre Island, in Barataria Bay.

McClary, Maine—Portsmouth harbor.

McHenry, Maryland—Baltimore harbor.

Mackinack, Michigan—On the Island of Michilimackinack.

Macomb, Louisiana—Outlet of Lake Pontchartrain.

Macon, North Carolina—Beaufort Harbor.

Madison, Maryland—At Annapolis.

McRae, Florida—Pensacola harbor.

Mifflin, Pennsylvania—On Mud Island, seven miles below Philadelphia.

Monroe, Virginia—On Old Point Comfort, Hampton Roads.

Montgomery, New York—At Rouse's Point.

Morgan, Alabama—At Mobile Point.

Moultrie, South Carolina—Charleston harbor.

Nelson, Virginia—Norfolk harbor.

Niagara, New York—Right bank of Niagara River.

Ontario, New York—Right bank of the river.

Pickens, Florida—On Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola Harbor.

Pike, Louisiana—At the Rigolets, an outlet of Lake Pontchartrain.

Porter, New York—Redoubt near Buffalo harbor, at Black Rock.

Phoenix, Massachusetts—Fairhaven, opposite Palmer's Island.

Preble, Maine—On Spring Point, Portland harbor.

Pulaski, Georgia—On Cockspur Island, mouth of Savannah river.

Richmond, New York—On Staten Island, at "The Narrows."

St. Philip, Louisiana—70 miles below New Orleans.

Scammel, Maine—On House Island, Portland harbor.

Schuyler, New York—At Throg's Neck, on Long Island Sound.

Severn, Maryland—At Annapolis.

Sullivan, Maine—At Eastport.

Sumpter, South Carolina—Charleston harbor.

Taber, Massachusetts—Clark's Point, New Bedford harbor.
 Taylor, Florida—At Key West.
 Tompkins, New York—On Staten Island.
 Trumbull, Connecticut—At New London.
 Warren, Massachusetts—Boston harbor.
 Washington, Maryland—On the Potomac River, 15 miles below Washington city.
 Wayne, Michigan—On the Detroit Straits, 3 miles below Detroit.
 Winthrop, Massachusetts—Boston harbor, on Governor's Island.
 Wolcott, Rhode Island—On Goat Island, Newport harbor.
 Wood, New York—On Bedloe's Island, New York harbor.

CASTLES.

Clinton, New York—Off the Battery, New York City.
 Pinckney, South Carolina—Charleston harbor.
 Williams, New York—Governor's Island.

BATTERIES.

Hudson, New York—On Staten Island.
 Morton, New York—On Staten Island.
 West Head, Massachusetts—Boston harbor.

ARSENALS.

Arsenal.	State or Territory.
Kennebec.....	Maine.
Watertown.....	Massachusetts.
Watervleit.....	New York.
New York.....	New York.
Alleghany.....	Pennsylvania.
Frankfort.....	Pennsylvania.
Pikesville.....	Maryland.
Washington.....	District of Columbia.
Fort Munroe.....	Virginia.
North Carolina.....	North Carolina.
Charleston.....	South Carolina.
Mount Vernon.....	Alabama.
Baton Rouge.....	Louisiana.
Texas.....	Texas.
St. Louis.....	Missouri.
Benicia.....	California.

There is a National Armory at Springfield, Mass., Captain Dyer, U. S. Army, Superintendent, and one at Harper's Ferry, Va., Henry W. Clowe, Civil Superintendent. The Detroit Arsenal, at Dearbornville, Mich.; the Champlain Arsenal and Ordnance Depot at Vergennes, Vt.; the Rome, at Rome, N. Y.; the Augusta, at Augusta, Ga.; the Appalachicola, at Chattahooche, Fla.; the Little Rock Arsenal, Ark., and the Santa Fe, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, are under charge of military storekeepers. The Bellona Arsenal is not used at present. An Ordnance Sergeant is at the post, in charge of the buildings and grounds.

Military Posts of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Augusta Arsenal.....	Georgia
Fort Mackinac.....	Michigan
Plattsburgh Barracks.....	New York
Fort Independence.....	Massachusetts
West Point.....	New York
Fort Columbus.....	"
Fort Hamilton.....	"
Carlisle Barracks.....	Pennsylvania
Fort Sumter.....	Charleston, S. C.
Newport Barracks.....	Kentucky
Fort Monroe.....	Virginia
Fort Moultrie.....	South Carolina
Barrancas Barracks.....	Florida
Key West Barracks.....	"

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

Fort Ripley.....	Minnesota
Fort Abercrombie.....	"
Fort Ridgely.....	"
Fort Randall.....	Nebraska
Fort Laramie.....	"

Fort Kearney	Nebraska
Fort Leavenworth	Kansas
Fort Ripley.....	"
Fort Wise	"

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Fort Cobb.....	Wichita City
Fort Arbuckle.....	Choctaw Nation
Fort Washita.....	Chickasaw
Camp Cooper.....	Texas
Fort Chadbourne.....	"
Camp Colorado.....	"
Camp Stockton.....	"
Fort Quitman.....	"
Fort Mason	"
Fort Lancaster	"
Fort Davis.....	"
Camp Hudson.....	"
Camp Verde	"
San Antonio Barracks	"
Fort Clark.	"
Fort Inge	"
Fort Brown.....	"
Fort Duncan	"
Fort McIntosh.....	"
Ringgold Barracks.....	"

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

Fort Garland.....	New Mexico
Fort Fauntleroy	"
Fort Breckenridge.....	"
Fort Union.....	"
Fort Defiance	"
Fort Marcy... ..	"
Albuquerque.....	"
Fort Craig.....	"

Fort Stabton.....	New Mexico
Fort Filmore.....	"
Fort Bliss.....	Texas
Fort Buchanan.....	New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Fort Umpqua.....	Oregon
Fort Ter-waa.....	California
Fort Gaston.....	"
Fort Crook.....	"
Fort Humboldt.....	"
Fort Bragg.....	"
Benicia Barracks.....	"
Presidia.....	San Francisco
Fort Mojave.....	New Mexico
Fort Tejoo.....	California
New San Diego.....	"
Fort Yuma.....	"
Fort Churchill.....	Utah Territory

DEPARTMENT OF UTAH.

Fort Bridger.....	Utah Territory
Camp Floyd.....	"

DEPARTMENT OF OREGON.

Harvey Depot...Colville Valley, Washinton Territory	
Camp Pickett.....	San Juan Island
Fort Townsend.....	"
Fort Chehalis.....	"
Fort Stellacoom.....	"
Fort Wella-Walla.....	"
Fort Cascades.....	"
Fort Vancouver.....	"
Fort Dalles.....	Oregon
Fort Yamhill.....	"

Military Terms.

Adjutant communicates orders, forms the Regiments for drill, parade, etc., and acts as an assistant to the Lieut-Colonel. Adjutant-General's Department, Inspector-General's, Quartermaster-General's Commissary, Engineer, Ordnance, Pay, and Medical Department. *Army Corps*—A division of the army organized for a campaign—composed of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The backbone of an army is the Infantry, which is sometimes divided into light and heavy Infantry. Four fifths of an army should be composed of Infantry. *Battalion*—A body of Infantry, or two or more Companies, under one command. A Regiment or a part of it, may be a Battalion. A Colonel may divide his Regiment into several parts, assigning separate commands to subordinate officers, and each part will be a Battalion. *Batteries*—When a number of Field-pieces of Artillery are arranged together they constitute a Battery. A Battery of Field Artillery is usually composed of six pieces. The cannon are six pound brass pieces, or twelve pound howitzers. *Brigade*—Two or more Regiments. *Brigadier-General*—Commander of a Brigade, entitled to one aid. The Columbiad or Paixham (pronounced payzan) is a large gun, designed principally for firing shells—it being far more accurate than the ordinary short mortar. Embrasure is the hole or opening through which guns are fired from fortifications. Loop-holes are openings in walls to fire musketry through.

We have now an army of upwards of 650,000 men. If we add to this the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the government since April last, exceeds 750,000.

The Telegraph Lines along the Coast,

Proposed by Cyrus W. Field, and approved by General McClellan.

Assuming that there can be no question as to the great advantages to be derived by the War and Navy Departments, and, in fact, the whole government, from the establishment of direct telegraphic communication between the seat of government and the principal military and naval stations which the government may have on our Southern Atlantic and Gulf coast, I would most respectfully recommend.

1. That the land line of telegraph be extended from its present terminus in Delaware, through Accomac and Northampton counties, in Virginia, to a point on the coast near Cape Charles.

	<i>Miles.</i>
2. That a submarine cable be laid from said point to Fortress Monroe	20½
3. That Newport News and Fortress Monroe be connected by a submarine cable.....	6½

Total to Fortress Monroe and Newport News.... 27

Thus, by the completion of this short land line, and the use of only 27 miles of submarine cable, direct communication would be established between Washington and Fortress Monroe and Newport News. Or, if there be any doubt about the government being able to maintain the land line through Accomac and Northampton counties in Virginia, a cable can be laid from Fortress Monroe and Newport News to Annapolis, or any other point desired, on the west coast of the Chesapeake Bay, near Washington.

4. That a cable be laid from Fortress Monroe to Fort Clark at Hatteras Inlet..... 152

Total to Hatteras Inlet..... 179

5. That Fort Clark at Hatteras Inlet, be connected with Fort Beauregard at Bay Point, Port Royal entrance 352

Total to Port Royal..... 531

6. That Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker at Hilton Head, be connected by a cable..... 2½

7. That the southern point of Hilton Head Island be connected with Tybee Island at the entrance to Savannah, Ga. (The opposite ends of Hilton Head Island can be connected by a short land line).....	6
Total to Tybee Island.....	53 9½
Or, instead of connecting the opposite ends of Hilton Head Island by a land line, a cable can be laid direct from the fort on Hilton Head to Tybee Island.	
8. That a cable be laid from Tybee Island to Fernandina, Florida	97
Total to Fernandina.....	636½
From Fernandina across Florida to Cedar Keys there is a railroad and a good land line of telegraph in operation.	
9. That a cable be laid from Cedar Keys to Fort Pickens	271
Total to Fort Pickens.....	907½
10. That a cable be laid from Fort Pickens to Ship Island.....	102
Total to Ship Island.....	1,009½
Should government desire it to be done at any time, branch lines to connect with the main line, can be laid—	
From Ship Island to Galveston, Texas.....	432 miles.
From Cedar Keys to Key West.....	329 “
From Key West to Tortugas.....	72 “
or to any other points on the coast with which it may be desirable to have telegraphic communication.	
A careful examination of the charts of the above proposed routes will show that nature has interposed no obstacle to the successful prosecution of this enterprise.	
The cable throughout the route may, and should be, laid in deep water, beyond the reach of either accidental or intentional injury.	
ROUTE ONE.	
	<i>Miles.</i>
Cape Charles to Fortress Monroe.....	20½
Fortress Monroe to Newport News.....	6½
Fortress Monroe to Fort Clark, at Hatteras Inlet....	152
Fort Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, to Fort Beauregard, at Bay Point, Port Royal entrance.....	352
Fort Beauregard to Fort Walker, at Hilton Head....	2½
Southern point of Hilton Head Island to Tybee Island, entrance to Savannah, Ga	6
Tybee Island to Fernandina, Fla.....	97

From Fernandina across Florida to Cedar Keys, there is a railroad and a good land line of telegraph in operation.

From Cedar Keys to Fort Pickens..... 271

From Fort Pickens to Ship Island..... 102

Total.....1,009½

Branches.

Cedar Keys to Key West..... 329

Key West to Tortugas..... 72

Total 401

Ship Island to Galveston..... 432

833

Total1,842½

ROUTE TWO.

Cape Charles to Fortress Monroe..... 20½

Fortress Monroe to Newport News..... 6½

Fortress Monroe to Fort Clark, at Hatteras Inlet.... 152

Fort Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, to Fort Beauregard, at Bay Point, Port Royal Entrance..... 352

Fort Beauregard to Fort Walker, at Hilton Head.... 2½

Southern point of Hilton Head Island, to Tybee Island, entrance to Savannah, Ga..... 6

Tybee Island to Fernandina, Fla..... 97

Total 636½

Fernandina to Key West..... 528

Key West to Tortugas..... 72

Tortugas to Fort Pickens.... 475

Fort Pickens to Ship Island..... 102

Total.....1,813½

Branches.

Ship Island to Galveston..... 432

Total.....2,245½

The cable can be landed at any other point on the coast that may be desired.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ARMOR.

An experiment is to be made upon a suit of steel armor, imported as a sample of armor to be worn by officers. It has been subjected to very severe tests, and is capable of resisting even a Minnie ball, at an ordinary distance.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, making appropriations for the support of the army, provides for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863, as follows:—

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance,.....	\$180,000 00
For purchase of books of tactics and instructions for volunteers,.....	50,000 00
For pay of the army,.....	8,905,318 00
For commutation of officers' subsistence,.....	1,574,186 50
For commutation of forage for officers' horses,	283,414 00
For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn,.....	150,000 00
For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants,.....	71,630 00
For pay of volunteers under acts of 22d and 25th of July, 1861,.....	147,283,282 00
For subsistence in kind for regulars and volunteers,	58,429,170 80
For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department,.....	30,300,000 00
For the incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Department.....	16,000,000 00
For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses,	3,913,680 00
For mileage or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when travelling on duty, without troops, escorts or supplies,....	1,000,000 00
For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty, hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, of grounds for summer cantonments, for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts,.....	3,500,000 00
For heating and cooking stoves,.....	75,000 00
For gun-boats on the Western rivers,.....	1,000,000 00
For contingencies of the army,.....	400,000 00
For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals,.....	30,630,717 91
For the Medical and Hospital Department,.....	3,500,000 00
For contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's Department, at Department Headquarters	200,000 00
For compensation of the Clerk and Messenger in the office of the Commanding General.....	200,000 00

For contingent expenses of the office of the Commanding General,.....	300 00
For supplies, transportation and care of prisoners of war,.....	1,124,576 00
For amount of fortifications,.....	1,620,500 00
For the current expenses of the ordnance service,.....	732,600 00
For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, including horse equipments for all mounted troops,.....	7,380,000 00
For the manufacture of arms at the National Armory,.....	1,800,000 00
For repairs and improvements and new machinery at the National Armory at Springfield, Mass.,.....	150,000 00
For the purchase of gunpowder and lead,.....	1,100,000 00
For additions to and extension of shop-room, machinery, tools and fixtures at arsenals,....	500,000 00
For survey of military defences,.....	100,000 00
For purchase and repair of instruments,.....	10,000 00
For printing charts of lake surveys,.....	10,000 00
For continuing the survey of the Northern and North-western lakes, including Lake Superior	105,000 00
For pay of two and three years' volunteers,....	50,000,000 00
For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn,.....	50,000 00
For subsistence in kind for two and three years' volunteers,.....	26,68,902 00
For transportation of the army and its supplies,....	14,000,881 00
For the purchase of dragoon and artillery horses,.....	1,661,040 00
For clothing, camp and garrison equipage,....	12,173,546 77
For the medical and hospital department,.....	1,000,000 00
For amount required to refund to the States expenses incurred on account of volunteers called into the field,.....	15,000,000 00
Total,.....	\$442,833,744 98

HEAVY ORDNANCE ORDERED.

The Ordnance Department has issued orders to the three largest cannon foundries in the country—the Fort Pitt in Pittsburgh, the West Point, and Alger's in Boston—to manufacture to their utmost capacity, 10-inch columbiads, for the next twelve months. Their present make would, in that time, yield eighteen hundred guns. Contracts for immense quantities of small ordnance, rams, and shot and shell, have been made.

IRON CLAD STEAMERS,**FOR RIVER, HARBOR, AND COAST DEFENSE.**

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi river and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi river and tributaries may be propelled by paddle wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi river and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defense are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defense are not to draw more than twenty feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defense are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessels position.

The Fortification Appropriation Bill.

The Fortification Bill which passed the House makes the following appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1862:—

For fortifications on the Northern frontier, including fortifications at Oswego, Niagara, Buffalo, Detroit and Mackinaw,.....	\$750,000
For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y.....	50,000
For Fort Knox, Penobscot River, Me.....	50,000
For Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor, Me.....	50,000
For Fort Winthrop and the exterior batteries at Boston harbor, Mass.....	50,000
For Fort at New Bedford harbor, Mass.....	50,000
For Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.....	50,000
For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York,.....	25,000
For Fort at Willett's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, N. Y.....	50,000

For Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York.....	25,000
For Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island New York.....	50,000
For the commencement of the casemate at the batte- ry on Staten Island, New York.....	100,000
For a new battery at Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows, New York	100,000
Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	25,000
For a new fort opposite Fort Delaware, on the Dela- ware shore,.....	200,000
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Va.....	50,000
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla.....	100,000
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Fla.....	100,000
For an additional Fort at the Tortugas, Fla.....	200,000
For a Fort at Ship Island, Coast of Mississippi.....	100,000
For contingencies of fortifications,.....	100,000
For bridges, trains and equipage.....	250,000

The following appropriations are for the year ending June 30, 1863:—

For Fort Montgomery, at the outlet of Lake Cham- plain, New York	100,000
For Fort Knox, at the narrows of Penobscot river, Maine,.....	100,000
For the Fort on Hog Island Ledge, Portland harbor, Maine,	100,000
For Fort Warren, Boston harbor,.....	75,000
For Fort Winthrop Boston harbor,.....	50,000
For Fort at New Bedford harbor,.....	100,000
For Fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York.....	200,000
For Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York,.....	200,000
For Fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.....	300,000
Fort Delaware, on Delaware river.....	60,000
Fort Carroll, Baltimore harbor,	200,000
Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads,	200,000
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida.....	200,000
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Fla.....	200,000
Fort at Fort Point, San Francisco Bay, Cal.,.....	200,000
Fort at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, Cal....	150,000
For Contingencies of fortifications, including field works.....	500,000
For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field.....	250,000
For tool and seige trains for armies in the field,....	250,000

Total\$5,960,000

DEFENSES OF BOSTON HARBOR.

The plan of defences for Boston harbor, when completed, will make it a perfect Sebastopol. It embraces a fort to be built on Nantasket Head, Fort Warren, a Fort off Long Island, Fort Independence, Fort Winthrop, and a Fort at Jeffries' Point, South Boston.

HEAVY GUNS RECEIVED.

The Navy Department is receiving thirty Dahlgreen guns of the heaviest calibre every week, which are immediately mounted on board the new gun-boats and other war vessels.

The House has passed the following bills :—Providing for the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gun-boats, which are to cost over half a million dollars each ; a million of dollars for gun-boats in the Western waters ; one hundred and fifty thousand to complete the defences of Washington.

USES OF THE TELEGRAPH IN WAR.

Gen McClellan sat by the telegraph operator at his head-quarters; Gen Buell did the same at Louisville, and Gen Halleck at St. Louis; and the circuit being made complete between the three, they conversed uninterruptedly for hours on the pending battle at Fort Donelson, and made all the orders and dispositions of forces to perfect the victory and pursue the broken enemy. The battle was ought, we may say, almost under the eye of Gen. McClellan. So remarkable an achievement has seldom adorned science.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

	Per annum.
CAPTAINS, the senior flag officer.....	\$4,500
" commanding squadrons.....	5,000
" all others on duty at sea.....	4,200
" on other duty.....	3,600
" on leave or waiting orders... ..	3,000
COMMANDERS on duty at sea....	
" 1st 5 yrs. after date of commiss'n..	2,825
" 2d " " "	3,150
" on other duty.....	
" 1st 5 yrs. after date of commiss'n..	2,662
" 2d " " "	2,825
" all others.....	2,250
LIEUTENANTS, commanding at sea.....	2,550
" on duty at sea	1,500
" after 7 yrs. sea service in navy.....	1,700
" " 9 " "	1,900
" " 11 " "	2,100
" " 13 " "	2,250
" On other duty.....	1,500
" After 7 years' sea service in the navy	1,000
" After 9 " " "	1,700
" After 11 " " "	1,800
" After 13 " " "	1,875
" on leave on waiting orders.....	1,200

LIEUTENANTS, after 7 yrs. sea service in navy.	1,266
“ “ 9 “ “	1,333
“ “ 11 “ “	1,400
“ “ 13 “ “	1,450
SURGEONS FLEET	3,300
SURGEONS on duty at sea, .....	..
“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of commis'n...	2,200
“ 2d “ “ “	2,400
“ 3d “ “ “	2,600
“ 4th “ “ “	2,800
“ 20 years and upwards “	3,000
“ on other duty .....	..
“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of commis'n...	2,000
“ 2d “ “ “	2,200
“ 3d “ “ “	2,400
“ 4th “ “ “	2,600
“ 20 years and upwards “	2,800
“ on leave or waiting orders.. .....	..
“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of commis'n...	1,600
“ 2d “ “ “	1,800
“ 3d “ “ “	1,900
“ 4th “ “ “	2,100
“ 20 years and upwards.	2,300
PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS .....	..
“ on duty at sea	1,500
“ on other duty	1,400
“ on leave or waiting orders	1,100
ASSISTANT SURGEONS on duty at sea.	1,250
“ on other duty	1,050
“ on leave or waiting orders..	800
PAYMASTERS on duty at sea... .....	..
“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of commis'n....	2 000
“ 2d “ “ “	2,400
“ 3d “ “ “	2,600
“ 4th “ “ “	2,900
“ 20 years and upwards “	3,100

PAYMASTERS, on other duty,

"	1st 5 years after date of commis'n..	1,800
"	2d " " "	2,100
"	3d " " " ...	2,400
"	4th " " "	2,600
"	20 years and upwards "	2,800
"	on leave or waiting orders.....	
"	1st 5 yrs. after date of commis'n. ..	1,400
"	2d " " "	1,600
"	3d " " "	1,800
"	4th " " "	2,000
"	20 yrs. and upwards "	2,250

CHAPLAINS same pay as Lieutenants.....

PROFESSORS of Mathematics, on duty..... 1,800

" on leave or waiting orders..... 960

MASTERS in the line of promotion.....

" on duty as such at sea..... 1,200

" on other duty..... 1,100

" on leave or waiting orders..... 825

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN, on duty as such at sea... 1,000

" on other duty.... 800

" leave or waiting orders..... 650

MIDSHIPMEN, at sea..... 550

" on other duty.. 500

" leave of absence or waiting. 450

BOATSWAINS, } on duty at sea.....

GUNNERS, } 1st three years sea service....

CARPENTERS, } after date of warrant. 1,000

SAILMAKERS, } 2d 3 yrs. after date of warrant 1,150

" 3d " " " 1,250

" 4th " " " 1,350

" 12 years and upward... 1,450

" on other duty... ..

" 1st 3 yrs. sea service after date war. 800

" 2d " " " 900

" 3d " " " 1,000

" 4th " " " 1,100

SAILMAKERS, 12 years and upwards aft. date war,	1,200
“ on leave or waiting orders.....	
“ 1st 3 yrs. sea service, after date war.	600
SAILMAKERS, 2d three yrs. sea service, after date war	700
“ 3d “ “ “ “ ..	800
“ 4th “ “ “ “ ..	900
“ 12 years and upwards.....	1,000
CHIEF ENGINEERS, on duty....	
“ 1st 5 yrs. after date of commis'n....	1,800
“ 2d “ “ “ “	2,200
“ 3d “ “ “ “	2,450
“ 15 years “ “ “	2,600
“ On leave or waiting orders.....	
“ For 1st 5 yrs. after date of commis'n.	1,200
“ For 2d “ “ “ “	1,300
“ For 3d “ “ “ “	1,400
“ After 15 years from “ “	1,500
1ST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, on duty... ..	1,250
“ leave or waiting orders.....	900
2D ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, on duty.....	1,000
“ on leave or waiting orders	750
3D ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, on duty.....	750
“ on leave or waiting orders.....	600
NAVY AGENTS, commissions not to exceed.....	3,000
NAVY AGENTS at San Francisco.....	4,000
TEMPORARY NAVY AGENTS.....	
NAVAL STOREKEEPERS.....	
Officers of the navy on foreign stations.....	1,500
ENGINEERS IN-CHIEF	3,000
NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.....	2,600
“ “ when not on duty....	1,800
AGENTS for the inspection, &c., of hemp.....	1,000
“ for the preservation of live-oak timber..	1,000
SECRETARIES to commanders of squadrons when	
commanding-in-chief.....	1,000
Not commanding-in-chief.....	900

CLERKS of navy yards—

At navy yards Boston, New York, Norfolk and Pensacola.....	1,200
At navy yard Washington.....	1,440
At navy yard Portsmouth, N. H., and Phila- delphia.....	900

FIRST CLERKS to commandants—

At Boston, New York, Norfolk and Pensacola	1,200
At Washington.....	1,400
At navy yards Portsmouth, N. H., Philadel- phia and Mare Island	900

SECOND CLERKS to commandants—

At Boston, New York, Norfolk and Pensacola	960
At Washington.....	1,152
At Philadelphia.....	750
To commandants of squadrons.....	500
To capt'ns of fleets and commanders of vessels	500
To persons in ships-of-the-line.....	700
To pursers in frigates.....	500
" smaller vessels than a frigate....	400
" at navy yards.....	500

YEOMAN—**Pay per month.**

In ships-of-the-line.....	\$45
In frigates.. ..	40
In sloops.....	30
In smaller vessels.....	24

ARMORERS—

In ships-of-the-line.....	30
In frigates.....	25
In sloops.	20

MATS— Master's, (not warranted).....	25
Boatswain's.....	25
Gunner's.....	25
Carpenter's.....	25
Sailmaker's.....	20
Armorer's.....	20

	Pay per month.
MASTER-AT-ARMS.....	25
SHIP'S CORPORALS.....	20
COXSWAINS.....	24
QUARTERMASTERS.....	24
QUARTER GUNNERS.....	20
CAPTAINS—	
Of forecastle.....	24
Of tops.....	20
Of afterguard.....	20
Of hold.....	20
COOPERS.....	20
PAINTERS.....	20
STEWARDS—	
Ship's.....	30
Officer's.....	20
Surgeon's.....	24
COOK'S—	
Ship's.....	24
Officer's.....	20
MASTERS OF THE BAND.....	20
MUSICIANS—	
First class.....	15
Second class.....	12
SEAMEN.....	18
ORDINARY SEAMEN.....	14
LANDSMEN.....	12
BOYS.....	8, 9 & 10
FIREMEN—	
First class.....	30
Second class.....	25
COAL HLAVERS.....	18

NOTE.—One ration per day only is allowed to each Officer when attached to vessels for sea service, since the passage of the law of the 3d of March, 1835, regulating the pay of the Navy.

Table Showing the Pay and Emolument allowed to

GRADE.	PAY.		SERVANTS.	
	Monthly pay.	Annual pay.	Number of servants.	Annual pay and subsistence for service, at \$22 50 per month.
COLONEL COMMANDANT	\$95 00	\$1,140 00	2	\$540 00
LIEUTENANT COLONEL—				
On leave	80 00	960 00	2	540 00
Commanding	80 00	960 00	2	540 00
MAJORS—				
On leave	70 00	840 00	2	540 00
Commanding	70 00	840 00	2	540 00
STAFF MAJORS—				
Adjutant and Inspector, Pay and Quartermaster	80 00	960 00	2	†564 00
STAFF CAPTAIN—				
Assistant Quartermaster . .	70 00	840 00	1	†282 00
CAPTAINS—				
At sea or on leave	60 00	720 00	1	270 00
Shore duty	60 00	720 00	1	270 00
FIRST LIEUTENANTS—				
At sea, leave, or shore duty .	50 00	600 00	1	270 00
SECOND LIEUTENANTS—				
At sea, leave, or shore duty .	45 00	540 00	1	270 00

* All commissioned officers in the Marine Corps are entitled to one additional ration for every five years' service.

† Pay and subsistence allowed for each servant, \$23 50.

NOTE No. 1.—DOUBLE RATIONS are allowed to commissioned officers of the Marine Corps as follows: When commanding permanent posts; to officers commanding the guard on board of receiving ships at Boston, New York, and Norfolk; to the commanding officer of the guard of a squadron, when the number of marines in the squadron is not less than the guard of a frigate; and to the commanding officer of the guard of a ship of-the-line or frigate when acting singly on separate service.

the Several Grades of Officers of the Marine Corps.

RATIONS.		FORAGE.		TOTAL.	
Number of daily ration.	Annual amount of rations, at 30 cts. per ration.	Number of horses.	Annual amount, at \$8 per month each horse.	Total pay and emolument.	
12	*1,314 00	3	\$288 00	\$3,282 00	
5	*547 50	.....	.....	2,047 50	
10	*1,095 00	3	288 00	2,883 00	
4	*438 00	3	288 00	2,106 00	
8	*876 00	3	288 00	2,544 00	
4	*438 00	3	288 00	2,250 00	
4	*438 00	1	96 00	1,656 00	
4	*438 00	.....	.....	1,428 00	See notes 1 and 2.
4	*438 00	.....	.....	1,428 00	See notes 1 and 2.
4	*438 00	.....	.....	1,308 00	See notes 1 and 2.
4	*438 00	.....	.....	1,248 00	See notes 1 and 2.

NOTE No. 2.—CLOTHING RESPONSIBILITY. All commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, when not above the rank of captain, or below that of lieutenant, are entitled to an allowance of \$10 per month for the care and responsibility of marine clothing, when commanding the marines of the squadron having the number of marines allowed to a frigate, of ships-of-the-line or frigates in commission, and at naval stations.

NOTE No. 3.—Where there are no public quarters furnished a commutation is allowed. Officers on shore duty are allowed a commutation for fuel.

VESSELS OF WAR,

OF

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Names.	Guns.	Tons.	Names.	Guns.	Tons.
<i>Ships of the Line, 10.</i>			<i>Sloops of War, 21.</i>		
Pennsylvania*	120	3241	Cumberland†	24	1725
Columbus†	80	2480	Savannah	24	1726
Ohio	84	2757	Constellation	22	1452
N. Carolina	84	2633	Macedonian,	22	1341
Delaware	84	2633	Portsmouth	22	1022
Vermont	84	2633	Plymouth	22	989
New Orleans	84	2805	St. Mary's	22	958
Alabama	84	2633	Jamestown (rebel)	22	985
Virginia	84	2633	Germantown	22	939
New York	84	2632	Saratoga	20	882
<i>Frigates, 10.</i>			John Adams	20	700
Constitution	50	1607	Vincennes	20	700
United States	50	1607	Vandalia	20	783
Potomac	50	1726	St. Louis	20	700
Brandywine	50	1726	Cyane	20	792
Columbia,	50	1726	Levant (lost)	20	792
Congress*	50	1867	Decatur	16	566
Raritan	50	1726	Marion	16	566
St. Lawrence	50	1726	Dale	16	566
Santee	50	1726	Preble	16	566
Sabine	50	1726			

*Burnt.

†Sunk.

Names.	Guns.	Tons.	Names.	Guns.	Tons.
<i>Brigs, 3.</i>			Mohawk	6	464
Bainbridge	6	259	Sumpter	5	464
Perry	6	280	Wyandott	6	454
Dolphin	4	224	Pocahontas	5	694

STEAMERS.

<i>Screw, 1st Class 8.</i>		
Niagara	12	4580
Roanoke	40	3400
Colorado	40	3400
Merrimack (rebel)	40	3220
Minnesota	40	3200
Wabash	40	3200
Franklin	50	3680
Stevens' War St'r	6	4683

<i>Screw 2d Class. 6.</i>		
San Jacinto	13	1446
Lancaster	18	2360
Pensacola	16	2158
Brooklyn	14	2070
Hartford	14	1990
Richmond	14	1929

<i>Screw 3d Class, 15.</i>		
Massachusetts	9	765
John Hancock	2	382
Mohican	6	984
Narragansett	3	816
Iroquois	6	1016
Wyoming	6	997
Pawnee	6	1289
Dacota h	6	996
Seminole	3	801
Crusader	8	549
Mystic	5	464

<i>Screw Tender, 1</i>	
Anacostia	217

<i>Side-Wheel, 1st Class, 3.</i>	
Mississippi	10 1692
Susquehanna	15 2450
Powhattan	9 2415

<i>Side-Wheel, 2d Class 1.</i>	
Saranac	6 1446

<i>Side-Wheel, 3d Class 3.</i>	
Fulton	5 698
Michigan	1 582
Saginaw	3 453

<i>Side-Wheel Tenders, 2</i>	
Water-Witch	1 378
Pulaski	395

<i>Store Vessels, 3.</i>	
Relief	2 468
Supply	2 547
Release	1 327

Permanent Store and Receiving Ships.

Independence	2257
Alleghany	959
Princeton	900
Warren	691
Fredonia	800
Falmouth	730

VESSELS PURCHASED.

Flag	Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	paid.
		Propeller	938	\$90,000
Massachusetts		Propeller	1155	172,500
South Carolina		Propeller	1165	172,500
Thos. Freeborn		Sidewheel steamer	269	32,500
Resolute		Propeller	90	15,000
Reliance		Propeller	90	15,000
Roman		Ship	350	7,400
Wm. Badger		Ship	334	7,150
Penguin		Propeller	389	75,000
Albatross		Propeller	378	75,000
Yankee		Sidewheel steamer	328	19,000
Keystone State		Sidewheel steamer	1364	125,000
Chas. Phelps		Ship	362	7,000
Connecticut		Sidewheel steamer	2250	200,000
Rhode Island		Sidewheel steamer	1517	185,000
Pampero		Ship	1375	29,000
National Guard		Ship	1046	35,000
Nightingale		Ship	—	23,000
J. C. Kuhn		Ship	888	32,000
Chotank		Schooner	53	1,250
Louisiana		Steamer	235	35,000
Stars and Stripes		Propeller	407	55,000
Brazeliera		Bark	540	22,000
Satellite		Steamtug	150 }	36,000
Gen. W. G. Putnam		Steamtug	123 }	
Jas. Adgar		Sidewheel steamer	1142	85,000
Fear Not		Sailing ship	1012	40,000
Cambridge		Steamer	—	80,000
Valley City		Propeller	190	18,000
Augusta		Sidewheel	1310	96,000
Alabama		Steamer	1261	93,000
Roebuck		Bark	455	20,000
Midnight		Bark	387	19,000
E. B. Hale		Propeller	220	23,000
Florida (1st)		Steamship	1261	87,500
Fernandina		Bark	297	15,000
Lucky Star		Bark	—	—
Flash		Bark	—	—
Amanda		Bark	368	15,000

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	Paid.
Wm. G. Anderson		600	—
Zephyr	Bark	—	—
Young Rover	Steam bark	—	\$27,500
Gem of the Sea	Bark	371	15,000
Mercedita	Steamship	1070	*100,000
Arthur	Bark	554	20,000
Gemsbok	Ship	622	*—
Kingfisher	Clipper whaler	451	17,000
Quaker City	Sidewheel	1428	117,000
Restless	Bark	266	12,000
Mercury	Steamtug	183	} 36,000
O. M. Petit	Steamtug	130	
Jacob Bell	Steamtug	229	
Ceres	Steamtug	150	12,100
Varuna	Propeller	1300	135,000
New boat at Norwich	Propeller	400	31,000
Rescue (N. Y.)	Steamtug	—	17,300
R. R. Cuyler	Propeller	2040	} 305,000
Huntsville	Propeller	840	
Montgomery	Propeller	840	
Underwriter	Sidewheel steamer	—	18,500
R. B. Forbes (burnt)	Tug	—	52,500
Baltimore	Sidewheel steamer	250	35,000
Powhattan (2d)	Sidewheel steamer	—	*—
Philadelphia	Sidewheel steamer	—	*—
Rescue (Phila.)	Steamtug	—	17,500
Ino	—	895	40,000
De Soto	Sidewheel steamer	1675	} 322,000
Bienville	Sidewheel steamer	1600	
Florida	Bark	297	14,000
New London	Propeller	240	30,000
Racer	Schooner	200	7,500
Sarah Bruin	Schooner	233	7,000
Shepard Knapp	Ship	838	36,872
C. P. Williams	Schooner	210	6,000
Sophronia	Schooner	217	8,000
O. H. Lee	Schooner	200	7,000
Morning Light	Ship	910	37,500
Pursuit	Bark	600	22,000
Island Belle	Steamtug	150	24,000

*Owners add \$15,060 to cost in addition.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	Paid.
Courier, (new)	Ship	554	\$20,000
Onward	Ship	874	27,000
Bohio	Brig	197	9,000
H. Andrews	Propeller	—	24,000
Isaac Smith (new)	Propeller	—	50,000
J. E. Lockwood	Steamtug	180	16,000
Arletta	Schooner	250	8,500
Dan Smith	Schooner	150	8,000
M. Vassar, Jr.	Schooner	216	7,500
Wm. Bacon	Schooner	183	6,000
John Griffith	Schooner	240	8,000
Para (new)	Schooner	260	10,500
Eastern City	Sidewheel steamer	750	50,000
Emerald	Ship	600	5,500
Gunboat	Iron clad	1000	—
Ethan Allen	Bark	600	—
*Daylight,	Propeller	650	55,000
*Dawn	Propeller	400	35,000
Potomska	Propeller	237	33,000
Wamsutta	Propeller	270	27,000
Monticello,	Propeller	650	} †105 000
Mount Vernon,	"	650	
Mississippi,	Steamship,	2,000	200 000
Eagle,	"	1,550	185 000
Dawn,	Bark,	387	19,000
Wyandank,	Ferryboat,	400	19 000
Sea Foam,	Brig	251	10 000
H. Beals	Bark	196	10 000
Young America,	Steamtug	180	20 000
S. Stones	Ferry-boat	—	20 000
West World	Propeller	—	37 000
Uncas	"	190	10 000
Sachem	"	180	10 000
Seneca	"	180	10 000
Henry James	Schooner	260	11 000
A. C. Powell	Steamtug	90	5 000

*The total amount paid previous to their purchase for the charter of the Dawn, was \$36,886.66; Daylight, \$38,400. †Including charter money due.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	Paid.
Narragansett	"	100	\$14 500
Orretta	Schooner	171	8 000
S. C. Jones	"	245	10 500
M. J. Carleton	"	178	7 200
Com Perry	Ferryboat	512	38 000
E. Allen	"	512	38 000
Madgie	Propeller	210	13 000
T. A. Ward	Schooner	284	11 500
A. Houghton	Bark	330	11 500
Norwich	Propeller	450	43 600
H. Brincker	"	109	13 000
Patroon	"	186	15 500
I. N. Seymour	Tug	140	18 000
Norfolk Packet	Schooner	349	12 000
P. Jackson	Ferryboat	700	60 000
Morse	"	512	40 000
Victoria	Propeller	260	25 000

In a few instances the price is not given, complete returns not having been made.

Names.	Class.	Guns.	Tons
Maratanzo	Steamer	9	900
Shawsheene	Gunboat	2	—
Georgia	Gunboat	4	—
S. J. Holly	Propeller	4	—
Flambeau	Gunboat	7	950
Active	Steamer	4	480
Wm. L. Marcy	Steamer	6	190
Shubrick	Steamer	3	250
Whitehall	Ferryboat	—	—
Westfield	Ferryboat	—	1000
Clifton	Ferryboat	—	1000
Saxon	Propeller	2	400
Horace Beals	—	4	—

VESSELS BUILT AND BUILDING.

Adirondack, (sloop of war)	On the Stocks.
Lackawana, (Frigate)	On the Stocks.

Steam Sloops.

Name.	Yard where Built.
Juniata	Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Tuscarora	Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Oneida	New York Navy Yard.
Adirondack	New York Navy Yard.
Wachusett	Boston Navy Yard.
Housatonic	Boston Navy Yard.
Kearsage	Portsmouth Navy Yard.
Ossipee	Portsmouth Navy Yard.
Mahaska,	" "
Sebago,	" "
Sonama, (building)	" "
Conemaigh, "	" "
Sacramento, "	" "

Gunboats.

Name.	Where built.	By whom.
Tahoma	Wilmington, Del.	W. & A. Thatcher.
Wissahickon	Philadelphia	John Lynn.
Scioto	Philadelphia	John Birely.
Itasca	Philadelphia	Hillman & Streaker.
Unadilla	New York	John Englis.
Ottawa	New York	J. A. Westervelt.
Pembina	New York	Thos. Stack.
Port Royal	New York	Thos. Stack.
Seneca	New York	Jeremiah Simonson.
Chippewa	New York	Webb & Bells.
Winona	New York	C. & R. Poillon.
Owasco	Mystic River, Ct.	Maxson, Fish & Co.
Kanawha	E. Haddam	E. G. & W. H. Goodspeed
Cayuga	Por land	Gildersleeve & Son.
Huron	Boston	Paul Curtis.
Chocura	Boston	Curtis & Tilden.
Sagamore	Boston	Messrs. Sampson.
Marblehead	Newburyport	G. W. Jackman, Jr.

Name.	Where built.	By whom.
Kennebec	Thomaston, Me.	G. W. Lawrence.
Aroostook	Kennebunk, Me.	A. W. Thompson.
Kineo	Portland, Me.	J. W. Dyer.
Katahdin	Bath, Me.	Larrabee & Allen.
Penobscot	Belfast, Me.	C. P. Carter & Co.
Pinola	Baltimore	J. J. Abrahams.

The steam sloops are of about 1,200 and 1,400 tons burthen.

The gunboats are of about 500 tons burthen, are of light draught, strongly built, and are calculated to carry one 150-pound rifled gun and four 32-pounders.

THE STONE FLEET.

We give below a full official list of the old vessels purchased by the Navy Department, and loaded with stone, for the purpose of blocking up the Southern ports :

Name.	Class.	Where purchased.	Cost.
Corea.....	Ship....	New London.....	\$2300
Tenedos.....	Bark....	New London.....	1650
Lewis.....	Ship....	New London.....	3250
Fortune.....	Bark....	New London.....	3250
Robin Hood.....	Ship....	Mystic.....	4000
Archer.....	Ship....	New Bedford.....	6300
Coessack.....	Bark....	New Bedford.....	2200
Amazon.....	Bark....	Fairhaven.....	3675
T. Henrietta.....	Bark....	New Bedford.....	4000
Garland.....	Bark....	New Bedford.....	3150
Harvest.....	Bark....	Fairhaven.....	4000
American.....	Bark....	Edgartown.....	3370
Timor.....	Ship....	Sag Harbor.....	2290
Meteor.....	Ship....	Mystic.....	4000
Rebecca Sims.....	Ship....	Fairhaven.....	4000
L. C. Richmond.....	Ship....	New Bedford.....	4000
Courier.....	Ship....	New Bedford..	5000
M. Theresa.....	Ship....	New Bedford.....	4000
Kensington.....	Ship....	New Bedford.....	4000
Herald.....	Ship....	New Bedford.....	4000
Potomac.....	Ship....	Nantucket.....	3500
Peter Demil.....	Ship..	New York.....	2600

Phoenix.....	Ship ..	New London.....	2600
Leonidas.....	Bark....	New Bedford.....	3050
S. America.....	Bark....	New Bedford.....	3600
Edward.....	Bark....	New York....	4000
Mechanic.....	Ship ..	Newport	4300
Messenger	Bark....	Salem.....	2250
India	Ship....	New Bedford.....	5500
Noble.....	Bark....	Sag Harbor.....	4300
Valparaiso.....	Ship....	New Bedford.....	5000
N. England.....	Ship ..	New London.....	5000
Dove.....	Bark....	New London.....	2500
Newburyport.....	Ship....	Boston.....	4500
William Lee.....	Ship....	Newport.....	4200
Emerald	Ship....	Sag Harbor.....	5500
Majestic.....	Bark....	New Bedford.....	3150
Stephen Young.....	Brig.....	New Bedford.....	1600

'The total amount paid for old ships for blockading purposes is \$160,205, including 21 schooners bought in Baltimore and sunk in the North Carolina Inlets.

IRON-PLATED VESSELS OF WAR.

Five iron-plated ships or batteries are now in process of construction—one in New York by J. Ericsson, another at Philadelphia by Merrick & Son, and a third at New Haven by Bushnell & Co. The cost of these vessels will be \$1,290,750.

It is interesting to observe that while we now have five iron-clad vessels in progress, the Secretary of the Navy includes in his estimate the cost of building a fleet of *twenty* of these invincible monsters. The specifications are ready, and the contracts will soon be given out.

On the 4th of March last, all the Government vessels available for service against the rebels were only four in number, carrying twenty-five guns. Our navy now consists of 264 vessels of all sizes, carrying 2557 guns, and having an aggregate tonnage of 218,016 tons. The number of seamen now employed is 22,000. Of 136 vessels purchased, 79 are propelled by steam; all the 52 constructed or nearly finished are steam vessels.

BRIEF SUMMARY**OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Number of vessels, total,	264
“ of guns, “	2,557
“ of seamen, “	22,000
Number effective steam vessels,	164
guns,	1,055
“ effective sailing vessels,	82
“ guns,	837
“ effective vessels of war, total,	246
“ guns,	1,892

The above statement of *effective* naval force does not include the store-ships and transports of the regular navy, or those chartered by government, for the emergencies of war.

POPULATION**OF THE PRINCIPAL**
Cities, Towns, and Villages,
IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1860.

MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Portland,	26,342	Burlington,	7,713
Bangor,	16,407	Rutland,	7,577
Biddeford,	9,349	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Bath,	8,076	Boston,	177,481
Augusta,	7,609	Lowell,	36,827
Rockland,	7,816	Cambridge,	26,060
Saco,	6,223	Roxbury,	25,137
Calais,	5,621	Charlestown,	25,063
Belfast,	5,520	Worcester,	24,960
Westbrook,	5,113	New Bedford,	22,300
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Salem,	22,252
Manchester,	20,107	Lynn,	19,083
Concord,	10,896	Lawrence,	17,639
Nashua,	10,065	Taunton,	15,376
Portsmouth,	9,335	Springfield,	15,199
Dover,	8,502	Fall River,	14,027

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport,	13,401
Chelsea,	13,395
Gloucester,	10,903
Haverhill,	9,995
Dorchester,	9,769
Milford,	9,132
Abington,	8,527
Newton,	8,382
Pittsfield,	8,045
Somerville,	8,025
Fitchburg,	7,805
Weymouth,	7,742
Marblehead,	7,646
Chicopee,	7,261
Adams,	6,924
Northampton,	6,788
Quincy,	6,778
Woburn,	6,778
N. Bridgewater,	6,584
So. Danvers,	6,549
Waltham,	6,397
Dedham,	6,330
West Roxbury,	6,310
Plymouth,	6,272
Beverly,	6,154
Attleboro',	6,066
Marlboro',	5,911
Malden,	5,865
Randolph,	5,760
Natick,	5,515
Blackstone,	5,453
Brookline,	5,164
Barnstable,	5,129
Danvers,	5,110
Westfield,	5,054
Holyoke,	4,996

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence,	50,665
Smithfield,	13,283

RHODE ISLAND.

N. Providence,	11,818
Newport,	10,508
Warwick,	8,916
Cumberland,	8,339
Cranston,	7,500
Bristol,	5,271

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven,	39,269
Hartford,	29,152
Norwich,	14,047
Bridgeport,	13,299
New London,	10,115
Waterbury,	10,004
Stonington,	7,740
Norwalk,	7,582
Meriden,	7,426
Danbury,	7,234
Stamford,	7,185
Greenwich,	6,522
Derby,	5,444
New Britain,	5,212
Enfield,	4,937

NEW YORK.

New York,	813,668
Brooklyn,	266,664
Buffalo,	81,131
Albany,	62,368
Rochester,	48,243
Troy,	39,235
Syracuse,	28,199
Utica,	22,528
Oswego,	16,817
Kingston,	16,640
Newburg,	15,198
Poughkeepsie,	14,726
Newtown,	13,725
Hempstead,	12,375
Yonkers,	11,848

NEW YORK.

Auburn,	10,986
Flushing,	10,139
Cortland,	10,075
Brookhaven,	9,923
Schenectady,	9,579
Fishkill,	9,546
Saugerties,	9,536
Morrisania,	9,245
Oyster Bay,	9,168
Parishville,	9,033
Greenbush,	8,929
Huntington,	8,925
West Troy,	8,820
Johnstown,	8,811
Cohoes,	8,800
Elmira,	8,682
Seneca,	8,448
Binghampton,	8,326
Volney,	8,045
Lenox,	8,024
Watertown,	7,572
Ogdensburg,	7,410
Hudson,	7,252
Barre,	7,227
Queensburg,	7,146
Canandagua,	7,075
Orangetown,	7,060
Ithaca,	6,843
Castleton,	6,778
Potsdam,	6,737
Plattsburg,	6,680
Niagara,	6,603
Walkill,	6,603
Malone,	6,565
Saratoga,	6,521
Lockport,	13,523
Jamaica,	6,515
Canton,	6,379
Catskill,	6,275
Rome,	6,246

NEW YORK.

Middletown,	6,243
Manlius,	6,028
Corning,	6,003
Little Falls,	5,989
Verona,	5,966
Champlain,	5,857
Southold,	5,833
Lisbon,	5,640
Hector,	5,623
Ellisburgh,	5,614
Phelps,	5,586
East Chester,	5,582
Lansingburg,	5,577
N. Hempsted,	5,419
Haverstraw,	5,401
Galen,	5,340
Arcadia,	5,318
Milton,	5,255
Sullivan,	5,233
Deer Park,	5,186
Bath,	5,187
Onondaga,	5,123
Amherst,	5,098
Lyons,	5,077

NEW JERSEY.

Newark,	71,941
Jersey City,	29,226
Patterson,	19,588
Trenton,	17,221
Camden,	14,358
Elizabeth,	11,567
N. Brunswick,	11,255
Hoboken,	9,652
Orange,	8,877
Bergen,	7,429
Hudson,	7,229
Rahway,	7,180
Hackensack,	5,483
Burlington,	5,174

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia,	565,531
Pittsburg,	49,220
Alleghany,	28,703
Reading,	23,162
Lancaster,	17,603
Harrisburg,	13,406
Pottsville,	9,444
Erie,	9,419
Scranton,	9,223
Easton,	8,944
York,	8,605
Allentown,	8,026
Danville,	6,385
Birmingham,	6,046
Carlisle,	5,664
Carbondale,	5,575
Hempfield,	5,450
Chambersburg,	5,257
Columbia,	5,007

DELAWARE.

Wilmington,	21,258
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MARYLAND.

Baltimore,	212,419
Cumberland,	8,478
Frederick,	8,143
Frostburg,	6,286

DIST'CT OF COLUMBIA

Washington,	61,118
Georgetown,	8,733

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington,	9,553
Newbern,	5,434

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston,	51,210
Columbia,	8,083

VIRGINIA.

Richmond,	37,910
Petersburgh,	18,266
Norfolk,	14,609
Wheeling,	14,184
Staunton,	14,124
Waynesboro',	13,626
Alexandria,	11,226
Portsmouth,	9,487
Lynchburg,	6,853
Fredericksburg,	5,022

GEORGIA.

Savannah,	22,292
Augusta,	12,493
Columbus,	9,621
Atlanta,	9,554
Macon,	8,247

FLORIDA.

Pensacola,	3,680
Key West,	2,832
Jacksonville,	2,128

ALABAMA.

Mobile,	29,259
Montgomery,	9,889
Tuscaloosa,	3,989
Prattville,	3,200

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez,	13,553
Vicksburg,	4,591
Columbus,	3,308

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans,	168,472
Algiers,	5,816
Baton Rouge,	5,428
Jefferson,	5,107

TEXAS.		INDIANA.	
San Antonio,	8,274	Indianapolis,	18,612
Galveston,	8,177	New Albany,	12,647
Houston,	5,000	Evansville,	11,486
ARKANSAS.		Fort Wayne,	10,388
Little Rock,	3,827	Lafayette,	9,426
Fort Smith,	1,529	Terra Haute,	8,594
Camden,	1,343	Madison,	8,133
TENNESSEE.		Richmond,	6,603
Memphis,	22,625	La Porte,	5,128
Nashville,	16,987	ILLINOIS.	
KENTUCKY.		Chicago,	109,263
Louisville,	69,740	Peoria,	14,425
Covington,	16,471	Quincy,	13,718
Newport,	10,046	Galena,	8,196
Lexington,	9,321	Bloomington,	7,076
OHIO.		Springfield,	6,499
Cincinnati,	161,044	Alton,	6,333
Cleveland,	36,054	Aurora,	6,011
Dayton,	20,482	Galesburg,	5,626
Columbus,	18,555	Rockford,	5,281
Toledo,	13,768	Rock Island,	5,136
Zanesville,	9,229	OREGON.	
Sandusky,	8,408	Portland,	1,371
Chillicothe,	7,657	WISCONSIN.	
Hamilton,	7,223	Milwaukee,	45,254
Springfield,	7,202	Racine,	7,822
Portsmouth,	6,268	Janesville,	7,703
Steubenville,	6,154	Madison,	6,611
MICHIGAN.		Oshkosh,	6,086
Detroit,	45,619	Fond du Lac,	5,450
Grand Rapids,	8,058	Watertown,	5,302
Adrian,	6,213	IOWA.	
Kalamazoo,	6,070	Dubuque,	13,012
MINNESOTA.		Davenport,	11,266
St. Paul,	10,401	Keokuk,	8,137
St. Anthony,	3,258	Burlington,	6,706
Minneapolis,	2,564	Muscatine,	5,324
		Iowa City,	5,214

MISSOURI.		WASHINGTON TERR.'Y.	
St. Louis,	151,780	Pt. Townsend,	264
St. Joseph,	8,932	UTAH TERRITORY.	
Hannibal,	6,505	Great Salt Lake City,	8,218
Lexington,	4,115	Ogden,	1,464
Jefferson City,	2,500	NEVADA TERRITORY.	
KANSAS.		Virginia City,	2,345
Leavenworth,	7,429	Carson City,	708
Atchison,	2,616	NEBRASKA TERR.'Y.	
Lawrence,	1,645	Nebraska City,	1,912
CALIFORNIA.		Omaha,	1,888
San Francisco,	56,805	NEW MEXICO.	
Sacramento,	13,788	Santa Fe,	4,635
COLORADO TERR.'Y.		Messilla,	2,406
Denver,	4,749	DACOTAH TERR.'Y.	
Golden City,	1,014	Pembina,	3,556

Population of the United States.

From the Census of 1860.

States.	Population.	States.	Population.
Alabama	964,296	Maine	628,276
Arkansas	435,427	Maryland	687,034
California	380,015	Massachusetts	1,231,065
Connecticut	460,151	Michigan	749,112
Delaware	112,218	Minnesota	162,022
Florida	140,439	Mississippi	791,395
Georgia	1,057,327	Missouri	1,173,317
Illinois	1,711,753	New Hampshire	326,072
Indiana	1,350,479	New Jersey	672,031
Iowa	674,948	New York	3,887,542
Kansas	107,110	North Carolina	992,667
Kentucky	1,155,713	Ohio	2,339,599
Louisiana	709,433	Oregon	52,464

State.	Population.	TERRITORIES, ETC.	
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	Colorado	34,197
Rhode Island	174,621	Dakotah	4,809
South Carolina	703,312	Nebraska	28,842
Tennessee	1,109,847	Nevada	6,857
Texas	601,039	New Mexico	93,541
Vermont	315,116	Utah	40,295
Virginia	1,596,083	Washington	11,578
Wisconsin	775,873	Dist. of Columbia	75,076
		Total,	31,429,891

SLAVE POPULATION

OF THE UNITED STATES,

From the Census of 1860.

S T A T E S			
Alabama	435,132	S Carolina	402,541
Arkansas	111,104	Tennessee	275,784
Delaware	1,798	Texas	180,388
Florida	61,753	Virginia	490,887
Georgia	462,230	TERRITORIES, ETC.	
Kentucky	225,490	Nebraska	10
Louisiana	332,520	New Mexico	24
Maryland	87,188	Utah	29
Mississippi	436,696	Dist. Columbia	3,181
Missouri	114,965		
N. Carolina	331,081	Total,	3,952,801

Population of African Deseent

ON THIS CONTINENT.

United States.....	4,500,000
Brazil.....	4,150,000
Cuba.....	1,500,000
South and Central America.....	1,200,000
Hayti.....	2,000,000
British Possessions.....	800,000
French.....	250,000
Dutch, Danish and Mexican.....	200 000
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Total.....	14,600,000

ROUTES AND DISTANCES,

BY RAILROAD AND WATER.

DISTANCES FROM BOSTON.

To	Miles.		Miles
Halifax, N. S.,	387	Savannah, Ga.	900
Liverpool, Eng.,	2,884	Fort Pickens, Fla.	1,850
Southampton "	2,886	Mobile, Ala.,	1,925
Fortress Monroe, Va.,	575	New Orleans, La.,	2,000
Charleston, S. C.,	800		

DISTANCES FROM BOSTON, (by Railroad.)

To	Miles.		Miles
Albany, N. Y.,	200	New York City	236
Augusta, Me.,	166	Philadelphia, Pa.,	324
Baltimore, Md.,	422	Portland, Me.,	104
Buffalo, N. Y.,	500	Quebec, C. E.,	423
Charleston, S. C.,	1,020	Richmond, Va.,	590
Chicago, Ill.,	1,014	Savannah, Ga.,	1,142
Cincinnati, Ohio,	934	St. Louis, Mo.,	1,204
Montreal, Ca.,	320	Washington, D. C.,	485

DISTANCES FROM ST. ANTHONY (Via Mississippi River.)

To	Miles.	Miles
St. Paul, Min.,	12	Cairo, Ill., 910
Dubuque, Iowa,	312	Memphis, Tenn., 1.152
Galena, Ill.,	333	Vicksburg, Miss., 1.535
Rock Island, Ill.,	420	Natchez, Miss., 1.550
Burlington, Ill.,	509	Baton Rouge, La., 1.810
Hannibal, Ill.,	618	New Orleans, La., 1.950
St. Louis, Mo.,	742	

DISTANCES FROM PITTSBURG. (Via Ohio River.)

To	Miles.	Miles
Wheeling, Va.,	100	Louisville, Ky., 635
Portsmouth, Va.,	382	Cairo, Ill., 1.012
Cincinnati, Ohio,	495	

DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON, by Railroad.

To	Miles.	Miles
Aquia Creek, by Water,	55	Norfolk, Va. 230, by Water, 155
Thence by Railroad to		
Richmond, Va.,	130	Wilmington, N C., 430
Petersburg, Va.,	152	Augusta, Ga., 550
Weldon, N. C.,	216	Charleston, S. C., 600
Lynchburg, Va.,	118	Savannah, Ga., 710
Montgomery, Ala.,	1.018	Chicago, Ill., 862
New Orleans, La.,	1.200	Cincinnati, Ohio, 667
Baltimore, Md.,	38	Cleveland, Ohio, 508
Boston, Mass.,	458	St. Louis, Mo., 938
Buffalo, N. Y.,	440	Toronto, C. E., 620

DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON, By Railroad.

To	Miles.	Miles
Alexandria (by water)	7	Beltsville, 11
Annapolis Junction,	20	Cumberland, Md., 140
Annapolis,	30	Charlottesville, Va., 118
Baltimore,	38	Ft'ss Monroe (via C. Bay,) 225
Bladensburg,	5	

	Miles.		Miles.
Fredericksburgh, Va.,	70	New York,	226
Havre de Grace, (via C. Bay		“ via Sea, C. Bay, and	
and An. R. R.)	85	Potomac River,	530
Harrisburgh, Pa.,	123	Philadelphia,	136
Harper's Ferry, (by Poto-		Petersburgh,	152
mac R., 53,)	84	Richmond,	130
Jessup's Cut,	23	Washington Junction,	29
Laurel,	16	Weldon, N. C.,	216
Lynchburgh,	177	Wilmington, N. C.,	378
Manassas Gap Junction	35	White Oak Bottom,	14
Mt. Clare Junction,	36	Winchester,	81
Mt. Vernon (by water or			
road,)	14		

DISTANCES FROM RICHMOND, VA.

To	Miles.		Miles
Baltimore,	168	Staunton, Va.,	116
Charlottesville, Va.,	79	Weldon, N. C.,	82
Lynchburgh, Va.,	132	Washington City	130
Norfolk, Va.,	116	Yorktown,	91

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK, (By Water.)

To	Miles.		Miles
Aspinwall, via Havana,		London, Eng.,	3.200
	2.340	Melbourne, Aus.,	12.900
San Francisco, Cal.,	5.249	Nangasaki, Japan,	9.750
Calcutta, via Cape Good		St. Petersburg, Rus.,	4.400
Hope	17.478	Vera Cruz, Mexico,	2.190
Via Panama,	13.350	San Francisco, by the over-	
Havana, Cuba,	1.275	land Mail,	3.000

DISTANCES FROM WASHINGTON, (By Rail-road.)

To	Miles		Miles
Bladensburgh,	5	Annapolis Junction,	20
Point Branch,	8	Jessup's Cut,	23
Beltsville,	11	Washington Junction,	29
White Oak Bottom,	14	Mt. Clare Junction,	36
Laurel,	16	Baltimore,	38
Watson's Cut,	18	Havre de Grace,	74

DISTANCES FROM BALTIMORE (By Railroad.)

To	Miles.	Miles
Annapolis Junction,	17	Norfolk (via water) 175
Cockeysville,	15	New York, 188
Cumberland,	178	Philadelphia, 98
Ellicott's Mills,	15	Parkersburgh, Va., on
Frederic, at Monocacy		Ohio R., 383
River,	58	Richmond, 188
Havre de Grace, Md.,	36	Washington, 38
Hanover Junction,	43	Wheeling, Va., on Ohio
Harper's Ferry, Va.,	81	R., 379
Harrisburgh, Pa.,	85	Williamsport, Pa., on
Monocacy, Md.,	85	Susq. R., 178

DISTANCES FROM CAIRO, ILL., Mouth of the Ohio River, by Steamboat.

To	Miles.	Miles
St. Louis, Mo.,	172	Pittsburgh, 1013
Columbus, Ky.,	18	To the Mounds, by the
Memphis,	242	Chicago Railroad, 8
New Orleans,	1,040	Villa Ridge, 10
Paducha, or 'Tenn. River	47	Pulaski, 16
Louisville,	376	Wetang, 24
Cincinnati,	516	Jonesboro', 32
Wheeling,	913	Chicago, 365

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES,

FOR 1862.

Alabama.....	—	Shorter.....	Rebel
Arkansas.....	Henry M. Rector.....		Rebel
California.....	Leland Stanford.....		Union
Connecticut.....	Wm. A. Buckingham.....		Union
Delaware.....	William Burton.....		Union
Florida.....	John Milton.....		Rebel
Georgia.....	Joseph E. Brown.....		Rebel
Illinois.....	Richard Yates.....		Union
Indiana.....	Oliver P. Morton*.....		Union
Iowa.....	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....		Union
Kentucky.....	Beriah Magoffin... ..		Union
	George W. Johnson.....		Rebel

Kansas.....	Charles Robinson.....	Union
Louisiana.....	Thomas O. Moore.....	Rebel
Maine.....	Israel Washburne, Jr.....	Union
Maryland.....	Augustus W. Bradford.....	Union
Massachusetts....	John A. Andrew.....	Union
Michigan.....	Austin Blair.....	Union
Mississippi.....	Jacob Thompson.....	Rebel
Missouri.....	Hamilton R. Gamble.....	Union
	Clairborne F. Jackson.....	Rebel
Minnesota.....	Alexander Ramsey.....	Union
New Hampshire..	N. S. Berry.....	Union
New Jersey.....	Charles C. Olden.....	Union
New York.....	Edwin D. Morgan.....	Union
North Carolina..	— Clark†.....	Rebel
	Marble Nash Taylor.....	Union
Ohio.....	David Tod.....	Union
Oregon.....	John Whiteaker.....	Union
Pennsylvania....	Andrew G. Curtin.....	Union
Rhode Island....	William Sprague.....	Union
South Carolina..	Francis W. Pickens.....	Rebel
Tennessee.....	Isham G. Harris.....	Rebel
Texas.....	Frank R. Lubbock.....	Rebel
Vermont.....	Frederick Holbrook.....	Union
Virginia.....	Francis H. Pierrepont.....	Union
	John Letcher.....	Rebel
Wisconsin.....	Louis P. Harvey.....	Union
<i>Territories.</i>		
Nebraska.....	Alvin Sanders.....	Union
Nevada.....	James W. Nye.....	Union
Washington.....	Wm. H. Wallace.....	Union
Colorado.....	Wm. Gilpin.....	Union
Utah.....	John W. Dawson.....	Union
New Mexico.....	— Connelly.....	Union
Dacotah.....	—	
Arizona.....	—	In rebellion

* Mr. Morton was elected Lieutenant Governor, but became acting Governor on the election of Hon. Henry L. Lane to the Senate of the United States.

† Mr. Clark was elected Lieutenant Governor, but succeeded to the Executive chair after the death of John W. Ellis.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

STEAM VESSELS.

Screw Ships of the Line.

Three deckers,.....6	Horse-power,* total,..18,780
Two Deckers,.....30	Tonnage, " ..107,847
Number vessels, total,....36	Guns, "3,374

* Horse-power of one three-decker not given.

Screw Coast Guard and Block Ships.

Number vessels, total,.....9	Tonnage, total,.....76,046
Horse-power, " ..2,800	Guns, "540

Screw Frigates.

Number vessels, total,....19	Tonnage, total,.....45,188
Horse-power, " ..10,360	Guns, "813

Screw Corvettes.

Number vessels, total,....14	Tonnage, total,.....19,453
Horse-power, " ..4,950	Guns, "293

Screw Sloops.

Number vessels, total,....33	Tonnage, total,.....23,136
Horse-power, " ...5,774	Guns, "349

Paddle-Wheel Frigates.

Number vessels, total,.....9	Tonnage, total..... 984
Horse-power, " ..4,730	Guns, "169

Paddle-Wheel Corvettes.

Number vessels, total,.....7	Tonnage, total,.....8,656
Horse-power, " ...3,197	Guns, "42

Paddle-Wheel Sloops.

Number vessels, total,....61	Tonnage,* total,.....42,323
Horse-power,* " ..14,517	Guns, "129

*Tonnage and Horse-power of one sloop not given.

Paddle-Wheel Tugs.

Number vessels, total,.....18	| Tonnage,* total,.....3,226
Horse-power, " ...1,990	| Guns,* "15

* Tonnage of five, and guns of twelve Tugs not given.

Screw Gun Vessels.

Number vessels, total,.....21	| Tonnage, total,.....14,491
Horse-power, " ...4,560	| Guns, "93

Screw Mortar Ships.

Number vessels, total,.....4	| Tonnage, total,.....4,698
Horse-power, "850	| Guns, "48

Screw Floating Batteries.

Number vessels, total,.....8	| Tonnage, total,.....13,498
Horse-power, " 1,400	| Guns, "120

Screw Transports.

Number vessels, total,.....6	| Tonnage,* total,.....3,744
Horse-power, " ..1,810	| Guns, "68

*Of four vessels. tonnage not given.

Screw Store-ships.

Number vessels, total,.....9	| Tonnage,* total,.....7,150
Horse-power,* " ..2,240	| Guns,* "4

* Not given, Horse-power, 1; Tonnage, 4; Guns, 7

Paddle-Wheel and Sailing Tenders.

Number vessels, total,.....30	| Tonnage,* total,.....2,226
Horse-power,* " 12,000	| Guns,* "31

*Not given, Horse-power, 19; Guns, 20; Tonnage. 22.

Yachts.

Number vessels, total,.....8	| Tonnage,* total,.....4,327
Horse-power,* " ..1,458	| Guns,* "5

* Not given, Horse-power, 3; Guns, 4; Tonnage, 3.

SAILING VESSELS.

*Ships of the Line.**

Number vessels, total,....43	Guns, total,.....3,763
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* 4 ordered to be fitted with screws. Only 13 or 15 really effective.

*Frigates.**

Number vessels, total,....57	Guns, total,.....2,618
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*4 being fitted with screws. Only 14 or 16 effective

*Corvettes and Sloops.**

Number vessels, total71 | Guns, total,1,168

* Only 30 effective.

*Brigs.**

Number vessels, total,7 | Guns, total,58

* Only one effective.

Brigantines and Schooners.

Number vessels, total,5 | Guns, total,13

Cutters.

Number vessels, total,3 | Guns,* total,6

* One, guns not given.

Surveying Vessels.

Number vessels, total,8 | Guns, total,28

* Four, guns not given.

DEPOTS, STORE-SHIPS, &c.

Number vessels, total, ...23 | Guns, total,350

* Eleven, guns not given.

TRAINING AND GUNNERY SHIPS.

Number vessels, total,3 | Guns, total,205

In addition to the above, there are 46 mortar vessels, (from 120 to 170 tons), and 150 mortar "floats." In many instances, the number of guns given, indicates the *capacity*, instead of the *actual armament*.

Gun-Boats.

Number vessels, total,161 | Guns, from 2 to 4 each.

Most of the gun-boats are under 240 tons each.

VESSELS ON THE STOCKS,

(Building or converting.)

Ships of the Line, (Screw.)†

Number vessels, total,12 | Guns, total,1,225
Horse-power,* " ..7,800 |

* Of two ships not given.

† Of the above, six ships of the line, and five frigates were to be launched in 1859.

*Frigates, (Screw.)**

Number vessels, total,....7	Guns, total,.....303
Horse-power,* " 3,800	

* Of one frigate, not given.

Corvettes, &c., (Screw.)

Number vessels, total,....12	Guns, total,.....206
Horse-power,* " ...860	

* Of seven of the above not given.

VESSELS ORDERED.

Number vessels, total,....4	Guns, total,.....254
Horse-power,* " 1,600	

*Of two not given.

These statistics are compiled from the official documents of 1859. Several Iron Clad Ships have been built or converted since that date, also a large number of Gun-Boats.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT NAVAL FORCE OF ENGLAND.

Steam vessels of war, total,.....	432
“ ships of the line,.....	53
“ Frigates,.....	40
“ sloops,.....	98
“ gun-boats,.....	189
Sailing vessels of war, total,.....	128
“ ships of the line,.....	10
“ frigates,.....	17
“ vessels now building,.....	54
Other vessels available at short notice,.....	100
Grand total of effective Steam and Sailing Vessels,.....	614
Number of guns, not far from.....	12,000
Sailors,.....	84,000
Captains,.....	3:6
Lieutenants,.....	1,700

England's Iron-clad Ships.

To furnish some idea of what the English are doing in the construction of iron batteries, we may add the following notice of her plated ships. The Warrior and Black Prince, iron screw propellers, both of the same size and capacity, are three hundred and eighty feet long, between perpendiculars, (four hundred and twenty feet over all),

of fifty-eight feet beam, forty-one and a half feet depth from spar deck to keel, twenty-six feet draught of water, and six thousand one hundred and seventy-seven tuns burden, (builders' measurement;) with engines of one thousand two hundred and fifty horse-power. The plating extends two hundred and five feet of the length, and consists of four and one-half inch plates of solid iron, backed with two layers of teak timber, altogether eighteen inches thick. This extends nine feet below load water-line. Iron bulk-heads of the same strength as the sides, extend across the ship fore and aft of the protected portion, and within this space are six water-tight compartments. Inner bulk-heads also extend all around the protected portion of the hull, leaving passages three and a half feet wide, between them and the sides. The main-deck ports, fifteen and a half feet apart, are about eight and a half feet above water. Though nominally thirty-six gun ships, the armament consists of forty-eight guns, which, however, can be increased, and consist of sixty-eight pounders for the main deck, ten Armstrong seventy-pounders on the spar-deck, and two pivot one hundred pounders, one at each end. The speed of the Warrior has proved to exceed fourteen knots; and at sea she is reported to have behaved admirably in stormy weather. The Black Prince has obtained a higher speed than the Warrior.

The Achilles, now building, is of about the same dimensions, and is to be completely incased with armor. The Valiant, of the same character, is to be a thirty-two gun ship, of eight hundred horse power engines. Six others of the same class, of sixty guns each, are to be built, three already ordered. Beside these, a large number of wooden ships of about four thousand tuns each, are building, with the express purpose of being armored. Their estimated cost is thirty-nine million dollars, and it is expected that they will be ready for sea by the end of the present year.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

STEAM VESSELS.

Screw Ships of the Line.

No. vessels, (total,).....9	Guns,.....850
Horse-power,.....8,300	

Screw Frigates, (Fast.)

No. vessels, (total,).....6	Guns,.....320
Horse-power,.....4,650	

Screw Corvettes, (Fast.)

No. vessels, (total,).....7	Horse-power,.....2,720
Iron,.....1	Guns,.....70

Screw Avisos, or Despatch Boats, (Fast.)

No. vessels, total,.....14	Horse-power, total,....2,420
Iron, ".....7	Guns, ".....32
Wood and iron, ".....1	

Ships of the Line, with Auxiliary Screws.

No. vessels, total,.....24	Guns, total,.....2,170
Horse-power, ".....12,740	

Frigates, with Auxiliary Screws.

No. vessels, total,.....9	Guns, total,.....445
Horse-power, ".....1,929	

Corvettes, with Auxiliary Screws.

No. vessels, total.....2	Horse-power, total,....320
Iron, ".....2	Guns, ".....8

Avisos, with Auxiliary Screws.

Number vessels, total,.....3	Horse-power, total,.....155
Iron, ".....2	Guns, ".....8

Floating Batteries, with Screws.

Number vessels, total,.....5	Guns, total,.....90
Horse-power, ".....1,125	

Screw Gun Boats.

Number vessels, total,.....20	|	Guns, total,.....64
Horse-power, " ..2,040	|	

Screw Gun-Vessels.

Number vessels, total,.....8	|	Guns, total,.....24
Horse-power, " ...200	|	

Steam Transports, with Auxiliary Screws.

Number vessels, total,.....19	|	Horse-power, total,....2,830
Iron, "3	|	Guns, "74

Steam Frigates, (paddle.)

Number vessels, total,.....19	|	Guns, total,.....284
Horse-power, " ...9,340	|	

Steam Corvettes, (paddle.)

Number vessels, total,.....9	|	Horse-power, total,....2,640
Iron, "3	|	Guns, "53

Avisos, (paddles.)

Number vessels, total,.....50	|	Horse-power, total,....8,480
Iron, "18	|	Guns, "168

Steam Tenders, (paddle.)

Number vessels, total,.....14	|	Horse-power, total,.....620
Iron, "4		Guns, "28

Line-of-Battle-Ships.

Number vessels, total,.....14		Guns, total,.....1,140
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Frigates, (sailing.)

Number vessels total,.....28		Guns total,.....1,382
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Corvettes, (sailing.)

Number vessels, total,.....15		Guns, total,.....286
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Brigs, (sailing.)

Number vessels, total,....33		Guns, total,.....340
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Gun-Brigs, (sailing.)

Number vessels, total,.....6		Guns, total,.....24
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Schooners, Cutters and small craft, (sailing.)

Number vessels, total,....36	Guns, total,.....84
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Mortar Vessels, (sailing.)

Number vessels, total,.....5 | Guns, total,.....10

Transports, (sailing.)

Number vessels, total,.....26 | Guns, total,.....58

MEN-OF-WAR, (STEAM) ON THE STOCKS.

Screw Line-of-Battle Ships, (Fast.)

Number vessels, total,.....4 | Guns, total,.....360
Horse-power, " ...3,400 |

Screw Frigates, (Fast.)

Number vessels, total,.....5 | Guns total,.....202
Horse-power, " .. 4,400 |

Screw Corvettes, (Fast.)

Number vessels, total,.....2 | Horse-power, total,.....800

Screw Avisos, (Fast.)

Number vessels, total,.....8 | Horse-power, total, .. 1,400
Wood and iron, "4 |

Frigates with Auxiliary Screws.

No. vessels, wood and iron, | Horse-power, total,.....750
total,.....3 |

Transports, with Auxiliary Screws, (on the stocks.)

Number vessels, * total,....7 | Horse-power, total,....1,490
Iron, "2 | Guns, "28
*20 more ordered.

SAILING VESSELS ON THE STOCKS.

Frigates.

Number vessels, total,.....12 | Guns, total,.....574

Corvettes.

Number vessels, total,.....3 | Guns, total,.....66

Brigs-

Number vessels, total,.....2 | Guns, total,.....24

Compiled from Official Documents for 1859.

**BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT NAVAL FORCE OF
FRANCE.**

Steam War Vessels, total	265
Sailing " " "	180
Grand Total, (Efficient, Sail and Steam,)	445
Ships of the Line,	40
Frigates,	61
Number of Guns, total,,	8,422
" Sailors,	30,000
" Captains,	257

THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.

The following admirably written statement of the condition and efficiency of the French Army and Navy, has been kindly furnished us for publication. It was prepared in Paris, by a thoroughly competent and faithful hand.

All the cannon now used by the French are rifled. The equipment secures rapid movement over heavy grounds ; and plenty of spare men, horses and material, make up for casualties, and preserve efficiency in action.

I am also informed that the Emperor does not occupy himself much with new arms, but gives much attention to new modes of doing things, new drills, new tactics, new evolutions, new corps organized for special work in the field, the siege, the trenches, the escalades ; new ways of crossing rivers, ditches, marshes, climbing walls or houses and surmounting obstacles of all sorts, — much practice in manœuvring large bodies massed, much athletic practice with arms, with sticks and without either—a great deal of target firing with guns, rifles, and muskets, at various ranges and over variable grounds ; rapid marches and new paces, square, short, quick — a return in some degree to the athletic drill and physical discipline of the Roman Legions. The central ideas being the development of athletic endurance, rapidity of movement, accuracy of firing, and by the division of labor, speciality of employment and perfection of evolutionary drill, to produce the highest combined effect, with a given force.

As to the movements in ship building, &c., I can give you no information, for I can get none — but it is pretty clear that the Emperor does not consider the number of men as any gauge of the strength of an army. Small armies have generally done the greatest work. The Russian army on its present footing is about 850,000; the Austrian, 740,000; the Prussian, 720,000; the French, 626,000; the English pretend to muster 534,000, but this includes 218,000 blacks in India, 18,000 colonists, and 61,000 militia and yeomanry, 140,000 volunteers, 15,000 pensioners, and 12,000 constables.

There are no breech-loading guns in the army. The Emperor, I am told, does not like them; has tried them; thinks them too liable to blow out or get out of order, and too expensive; had experience of the Armstrongs in the China war, alongside his own, and, on the whole, prefers the latter. The artillery arm of the French army, (for field work) consists of 32 batteries of horse artillery, (6 guns) 192 guns; ten batteries foot artillery, sixty guns; six squadrons train pontoonier, and one hundred batteries mounted artillery, six hundred guns; in all, eight hundred and fifty-two guns, thirty-seven thousand men, and about as many horses. The mounted artillery, one hundred batteries, is the great arm; each gun in marching order is as follows:—First, one gun, six horses and three postilions, (no man on the caisson); second, eight mounted gunners; third, one caisson, six horses, and three postilions; fourth, eight mounted ammunition men; fifth, three spare wheels—that is to say, the fore wheels of a gun carriage, with gun caisson, and spare wheel, (making three,) with two horses and one postilion; sixth, six spare horses and three postilions. The rack gun has sixteen mounted men, six postilions, and four spare postilions, eight spare horses, three spare wheels, and one spare gun caisson; in all, twenty-six men and twenty-six horses. Six of these form a battery.

My own impression is, that all breech-loading cannon fail in rapid work—they get hot—the parts expand unequally and no longer fit—gas gets in, and the parts become deranged or burst. I don't believe Armstrong's "cups" for gas, will afford any remedy. Nevertheless, rifled guns are a great improvement, on account of

length of range and accuracy — and elongated shot are better for some work, but they will not ricochet.

It is difficult to arrive at a fair comparison of the naval forces of England and France; but I make it that the French are superior in steam and inferior in sails, and that, if the two entire navies were ranged in line of battle, the forces would be so nearly equal that it would be difficult to say which would win; and I judge from a speech of Lord Ellenborough, at an agricultural meeting, that he arrives at a similar conclusion, as he says, "It is useless to deny that we cannot rely on it, that we have any superiority of naval force."

THE SPANISH NAVY.

SAILING VESSELS.

	Guns.		Guns.
2 ships of the line, each of 83	10	schooners,.....	1
4 frigates,.....52 to 42	5	luggers,.....	1
4 corvettes,.....16 to 30	10	transports,.....	2 to 4
9 brigs,.....10 to 20	—		
1 brigantine, .....6	45		

STEAMERS

	Guns.	Horse-power.
3 frigates,.....	37 to 50	300
5 schooners,.....	2 to 80	130
<hr/>		
8 Screw Steamers,		
3 frigates,.....	16	500
8 brigs,.....	6	350
18 schooners.....	2 to 5	100 to 300

29 Paddle Steamers.

37

Altogether, 82 vessels, carrying 887 guns, and with engines of the aggregate power of 8,160 horses.

Besides the above, there are building 2 steam frigates, 37 guns, 360 horse power; 2 schooners, 200 horse power; 4 schooners, 80 horse power.

COAST GUARD.

24 feluccas,.....87 estamparias

(Official documents, 1850.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT NAVAL FORCE OF SPAIN.

		Guns.
Ships of the line,.....	3	272
Frigates,.....	18	783
Corvettes,.....	5	95
Brigantines,.....	8	120
Schooners,.....	25	68
Schooners, second class,.....	8	12
Side-wheel steamers,.....	27	135
Feluccas, first class,.....	6	13
Feluccas, second class,.....	25	25
Gun boats,.....	17	17
Total,.....		1,812
Horse power.		Tons.
Steam transports, propellers,...	9	1,680
Sailing, do	19	14,577
Total afloat,.....		170
In construction—Ships,.....	1	
do. Frigates,.....	10	
do. Schooners, ...	18	
Grand total.		199 vessels, and 1,812 guns.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

STEAMERS.

Screw ships of the line,....	7	Vessels of various kinds,...	41
Screw frigates,.....	11	Tender,.....	1
Screw corvettes,.....	12		
Screw lugger,.....	1	Total,.....	73

SAILING VESSELS.

Ships of the line,.....	12	Clippers,.....	3
Frigates,.....	7	Yachts,.....	4
Corvettes,.....	7	Transports,.....	15
Brigs,.....	7	Barques,.....	7
Schooners,.....	11		
Xebecs,.....	7	Total,.....	85
Luggers,.....	5		

Grand total, 158. In addition to the above, the Russians have a considerable number of row gun-boats and screw gun-vessels.—*Official Documents*, 1859.

SWEDISH NAVY.

Ships of the Line.

2 Screw steamers (300 to 350 horse-power) 80 to 62 guns.

5 Sailing, 80 to 62 guns.

1 Building, 80 to 62 guns.

Frigates.

1 Screw steamer building (400 horse-power) 60 to 22 guns.

5 Sailing, 60 to 32 guns.

Corvettes.

3 Steam (300 to 200 horse-power.)

5 Sailing, 24 to 18 guns.

1 Gun brig.

7 Schooners and instruction-brigs.

Gun-Boats.

2 Screw steamers.

6 Screw steamers building.

13 Sailing schooners, rigged.

76 Large class (to row.)

122 Smaller class (to row.)

8 Mortar vessels.

3 Armed steam vessels (140 to 60 horse-power.)

5 Unarmed steam vessels.

25 Small sailing vessels.

21 Transports.

DUTCH NAVY.

	Guns.
2 Ships of the lines, each of.....	84
3 Ditto.....	74
7 First class frigates (3 of them screws)....	54-45
8 Second class frigates	38-36
1 Ditto, rasse... ..	23
10 Corvettes, (5 of them screws).....	19-12
7 Brigs.....	18-12
13 Schooners.....	10-4
10 Ditto, screw.....	8
14 Of various kinds, presenting together.....	94

2 Transports	—
2 Frigates } Guard vessels. }	
1 Corvette }	
2 Ditto, training vessels. }	11
1 Brig, coast-guard. }	
55 Gun-boats.....	174
2 Screw ditto.....	4
1 Schooner, gun vessel.....	8

NORWEGIAN NAVY,

Frigates.

	Horse-power.	Guns.
1 Steam (building).....	500.....	52
1 Ditto.....	150.....	41
1 Sailing.....	—.....	44
1 Ditto.....	—.....	40

Corvettes.

1 Steam.....	225.....	14
1 Ditto.....	80.....	20
1 Ditto.....	200.....	6
1 Sailing.....	—.....	16
1 Ditto.....	—.....	10

Brigs.

1 Sailing.....	4
----------------	---

Schooners.

1 Steamer.....	20.....	6
1 Sailing.....	—.....	6
2 Ditto.....	—.....	5
2 Ditto.....	—.....	2

Steamers.

1 Steamer.....	120.....	2
1 (for towing gun-boats).....	80.....	2
2 Ditto.....	80.....	—

Steam Gun-Boats.

2 Steam Gun-boats.....	60.....	2
------------------------	---------	---

Row Gun-Boats.

78 Row Gun-boats.....	—.....	2
43 Ditto.....	—.....	1

DANISH NAVY.

Sailing Ships of Line	4	Brigs.....	4
Total number of guns	324	Total number of guns	56
Sailing Frigates.....	6	Schooners.....	3
Total number of guns	290	Total number of guns	10
Screw Frigates.....	3	Cutter.....	1
Horse-power... ..	1000	Guns.....	6
Total number of guns	128	Screw Gun-boats....	3
Corvettes.. ..	4	Paddle Steam-ships..	8
Total number of guns	72	Horse-power.....	1270
Screw Corvettes.....	3	Total number of guns	48
Horse-power.....	820	Mortar vessels.....	3
Total number of guns.	44	Transport ships.....	20

NAVY OF THE TWO SICILIES.

	Aggregate number of guns.
2 Ships of the line.....	170
5 Frigates.....	264
2 Corvettes.....	36
5 Brigantines.....	100
2 Schooners	28— 598

Steamers.

	Total horse-power.	Guns.
2 Frigates.....	900.....	24
12 Ditto.....	3600.....	72
4 Corvettes.....	960.....	24
4 Smaller vessels.....	800.....	16
1 Ditto.....	120.....	4
6 Ditto.....	270.....	24
3 Transports	—	—
10 Mortar vessels.....	—	10
10 Gun-boats... ..	—	20
30 Ditto.....	—	40

98—Total vessels—with an aggregate of 6650 horse-power, and carrying..... 832

Since this list was prepared, however, the number of smaller vessels has been increased, bringing the total to 121.

AUSTRIAN NAVY.

Description.	Horse-power.	Guns.	Men.
1 Screw ship of the line....	800	.... 91..	900
3 Ditto frigates.....	300	.... 93..	1125
4 Sailing ditto.....	—	.... 171..	1618
2 Screw corvettes.....	230	.... 44..	520
5 Sailing ditto.....	—	.... 82..	757
5 Brigs.....	—	.... 72..	527
3 Steamers.....	300-350	.... 18..	423
10 Smaller ditto	40-180	.... 35..	608
3 Screw schooners.....	50-90	.... 14..	67
4 Brigantine (Transports)..		... 26..	220
12 Gun sloops.....		.... 40..	92
12 Pinnaces.....		.... 36..	324
4 Row gun-boats.....		.... 8..	312
11 Ditto yawls.....		.... 11..	160
2 Pontoons.....		.... 20..	330
1 Prahm, 1 mortar boat....		.... 12..	120
43 Piroques for lagunes.....		.... 43..	90
7 Transports.....		.... 0..	430
<hr/> 135		<hr/> 852	<hr/> 8707

BELGIAN NAVY.

1 Brig.....	12 shell-guns.
1 Schooner.....	12 cannonades.
5 Mail steamers.....	

PERUVIAN NAVY.

	Guns.
2 Frigates.....	79
2 Steamers.....	11
1 Brigantine.....	14
4 Small steamers.....	
1 Mail steamer.....	
5 Pontoons	
Total 15 vessels, carrying.....	104
1 Battalions of marines.....	458 men.
A corps of pilots.....	428 "

PORTUGUESE NAVY.

1 Ship of the line.....	Guns 80
1 Frigate.....	50
3 Corvettes of 18 guns.....	54
2 Brigs of 18 guns.....	36
3 Ditto of 16 guns.....	48
1 Ditto.....	14
11 Schooners, &c.....	45
9 Transports.....	9
6 Steamers.....	26
<hr/>	
37	362
2 On the stocks.	

PRUSSIAN NAVY.

2 Sailing frigates.....	Guns 86
2 Steam ditto.....	21
1 Screw corvette.....	28
1 Paddle ditto.....	28
1 Sailing ditto.....	12
1 Steam yacht.....	0
1 Transport.....	6
3 Schooners.....	6
1 Steamer.....	0
36 Gun boats, 2 guns each.....	72
6 Ditto yawls.....	6
<hr/>	
55 vessels of all kinds carrying.....	265

CHILIAN NAVY.

1 Corvette.....	Guns 18
1 Brig.....	14
1 Ditto.....	10
1 Schooner.....	4
1 Steamer.....	20
<hr/>	
5.....	66

Personnel.—Two admirals, 16 captains, 14 lieutenants, 22 midshipmen. Total, 54.

GREEK NAVY.

2 Corvettes, 48 guns. 1 Steam Corvette, 6. 3 Brigs. 32.
 8 Schooners (4 steamers) 38. 1 Cutter, 8. 1 Yacht, 1.
 2 Cutters (dispatch vessels). 4 Gun-boats, 12. 4 Gun
 vessels, 4. Total, 26 vessels, 149 guns.

MEXICAN NAVY.

This navy comprises 9 small vessels, carrying an
 aggregate of 35 guns. The crews amount altogether to
 300 men.

SARDINIAN NAVY.

6 Steam frigates, 4 Sailing ditto, 3 Steam Corvettes,
 4 Sailing ditto, 3 Steam avisos, or dispatch vessels, 4
 Brigantines, 3 Steam Transports, 1 Tug.
 Altogether 29 vessels and 436 guns.

TURKISH NAVY.

7 Line of battle-ships, 6 Frigates, 4 Corvettes, 7 Brigs,
 2 Mail packets, 23 Transports. Total 49.

BRAZILIAN NAVY.

Sailing Vessels.—1 Frigate, 5 Corvettes, 2 Barques,
 5 Brigs, 7 Brigantines, 4 Schooners, 2 Gun-boats. 26.

Steamers.—7 Screw 8 Paddle, 1770 horse-power. 15.

In the province of Matto Grosso there are 29 gun-
 boats. In the autumn of 1858 the government were
 building 3 frigates, 4 corvettes, and a steamer.

Marines.

Commissioned and non-commissioned officers..... 672

Privates 2663

Total. 3345

REBEL FORCES IN THE FIELD.

The recent Messages of the rebel Governors, and other official documents put forth by the State authorities, enable us to form a pretty correct estimate of the strength of the rebels now in the field. It is leaving off odd hundreds, as follows:

<i>State.</i>	<i>Authorities.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Georgia.....	Governor's Message	27,000
Louisiana.....	Governor's Message.....	25,000
South Carolina...	Governor's Message.....	19,000
Virginia.....	Governor's Message.....	83,000
Tennessee.....	Governor's Proclamation.....	35,000
Kentucky.....	Estimated.....	10,000
Missouri.....	Price's proclamation.....	5,000
Alabama.....	Estimated.....	22,000
Mississippi.....	<i>Vicksburg Sun</i>	21,000
Florida.....	Estimated.....	10,000
Texas.....	Estimated.....	30,000
North Carolina...	Governor's Message	35,000
Arkansas.....	Report of Adjutant of State.....	24, 00
Maryland.....	Estimated.....	3,000
Total.....		349,000

STRENGTH OF CANADA AND THE STATES ON THE BORDER.

By the Canadian census of this year and the United States census of 1860, the relative strength of the Canadas and the States bordering on them is as follows:

Canada East, bordering on New England	1,003,666
Canada West on the New York and Michigan borders.....	1,395,222
Total.....	2,398,888

The States in proximity to the Canada line, according to the census of 1860, show the following population:

New York.....	3,851,563
Michigan.....	754,391
Maine.....	619,958
New Hampshire.....	323,072
Vermont.....	325,827..
	5,877,811

The number between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in Canada is 470,000; in the States on the border, 1,183,000—or nearly three to one.

BRIEF SUMMARY

—OF THE—

FORCES OF THE "GREAT POWERS."

The following statement of the Forces of the "Great Powers," at the close of 1861, is from the *Almanach de Gotha*, high authority.

FRANCE.

Army on a war footing, 767,770 men, 130,000 horses; peace footing, 414,868 men, 72,850 horses. Navy, 600 vessels afloat, building and under transformation, carrying together, 13,358 guns. Out of that number there are 373 steamers, of which 56 are iron-cased. The crews of the fleet who on a peace footing amount to 38,375 men may in case of war be increased to 60,000. The seamen forming part of the maritime inscription are 670,000 in number. The effective strength of the marines is 22,400 men in peace, and 26,879 in war. Custom-house officers or coast guard, 25,501 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Army 213,773 men, 21,904 horses. Navy, 893 vessels, carrying 16,411 guns. The crews number 78,200 men, of whom 18,000 are marines, and 8,550 coast guard men.

RUSSIA.

Army, 577,859 men, regular troops; and 136 regiments of cavalry, 31 battalions, and 31 batteries of irregulars. Navy, 313 vessels, of which 242 are steamers; carrying together, 3,854 guns. The Russian government has also 474 vessels acting as guardships at different places and for transports.

AUSTRIA.

Army, 587,695 men. Navy, 58 steamers and 79 sailing vessels, carrying together 895 guns.

PRUSSIA.

Army, peace footing, 212,649 men; war footing, 622,366 men. Navy, 34 vessels, of which 26 are steamers.

ITALY.

Official effective strength of the army on the 10th of June, 1861, 327,290 men, divided into 68 regiments of infantry, 26 battalions of bersaglieri, 17 regiments of cavalry, 9 of artillery, 2 of engineers, and 3 wagon trains. Navy, 106 vessels, carrying 1,036 guns, and 18 000 men.

PAPAL GOVERNMENT.

Ten thousand soldiers; expense of the army, ten million; subjects, one million.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH NAVY FOR 1862.

The list shows a total of 856 vessels building, preparing or in commission, of which 702 are steamers, and comprises "81 line-of-battle ships, each amounting from 74 to 131 guns; 22 vessels, each with an armament of from 60 to 70 guns; 45 51 gun frigates, the whole, with the exception of about 10 of that number, being screw steamers; 57 ships, each mounting from 22 to 50 guns, and the majority of which have a tonnage as large as ships of the line; 29 screw corvettes or frigates, each mounting 22 guns; 317 screw and paddle-wheel steamers, each carrying less than 22 guns; and 185 screw gunboats, each provided with two Armstrong guns."

BRITISH FLEET IN AMERICAN WATERS.

The fleet in American waters comprises 14 line-of-battle steamers, ranging from 51 to 100 guns; 7 from 20 to 50, and 14 smaller vessels; exclusive of all the vessels ordered to join the same command.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS EXPENDED IN ARMAMENTS SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE REBELLION IN THE UNITED STATES.

A grant of 300 millions was voted for the navy in March last; the expenses of the fleet and of the army have been carried up to 765 millions; and the funds of 3,000 savings banks have been put into requisition to complete these immense preparations. England has sent 30,000 men to Canada, and thoroughly armed her navy.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

Professor C. F. W. Dietrich, of the University of Berlin, has furnished the Academy of Sciences in that city with the most recent and reliable tables on this subject, giving the following results, with his grounds for them:—

Population of Europe.....	272,000,000
“ Asia	755,000,000
“ America.....	200,000,000
“ Africa.....	59,000,000
“ Australia, etc.....	2,000,000
<hr/>	
Total.....	1,288,000,000

or more than twelve hundred millions. Reckoning the average death as about one in every forty inhabitants, 32,000,000 die in a year; 87,671 in a day; 3653 in an hour; and 61 in a minute. Thus one human being dies on an average every second, and more than one is born.

The entire population is thus divided in point of *religion*:—

Christians—Protestants.....	89,000,000
Romish Church..	170,000,000
Greek Church....	76,000,000
<hr/>	
Jews.....	335,000,000
Mohammedans	5,000,000
Heathen.....	160,000,000
	788,000,000

Dietrich thus distributes the population of the globe according to *races*:—

Caucasian race.....	369,000,000
Mongolian “	522,000,000
Ethiopian “	196,000,000
American “	1,000,000
Malay “	200,000,000
<hr/>	
Total	1,288,000,000

M. D'Halloy, in the Proceedings of the Belgian Academy, reckoning the population of the globe at 1,000,000,000, thus divides them as to races:—

WHITE RACE,	{	European branch..	289,586,000	
		Aramean “ ..	50,390,000	
		Scythian “ ..	30,747,000	
				370,723,000
YELLOW RACE,	{	Hyperborean branch	160,000	
		Mongolian “ ..	7,000,000	
		Sinic—Chinese “ ..	338,300,000	
				345,460,000
BROWN RACE,	{	Hindoo branch ...	171,100,000	
		Ethiopian “	8,300,000	
		Malay “	25,600,000	
				205,000,000
RED RACE,	{	Southern branch...	9,200,000	
		Northern “ ...	400,000	
				9,600,000
BLACK RACE,	{	Western branch....	56,000,000	
		Eastern “	1,000,005	
				57,000,000
HYBRIDS—Mulattoes, Zambos, etc.				12,217,000
Total.....				1,000,000,000

The population of several of the leading countries and their colonies has, according to recent censuses, been as follows:—

	Colonies.	Countries.
British Empire.....	5,224,477	27,435,325
“ Indies.....	151,316,129	.....
France.....	739,496	35,400,486
Denmark.....	119,491	2,296,497
Holland.....	21,786,700	3,241,990
Portugal	1,722,140	3,412,000
Spain.....	3,717,433	12,386,841
Austria.....	.....	35,730,112

STATISTICAL POCKET MANUAL.

	Colonies.	Countries.
Prussia.....	16,331,187
Russia.....	66,008,315
Bavaria.....	4,519,526
Belgium.....	4,350,090
Greece.....	637,700
Hamburg.....	188,054
Papal States.....	2,908,115
Sardinia.....	4,650,368
Sweden and Norway.....	4,645,007
Turkey in Europe.....	15,500,000
Two Sicilies.....	8,423,306
China	400,000,000

The population of China, that very interesting country, is very uncertain. According to the best native authority, the population should now be nearly 400,000,000 ; but the population is given by Gutzlaff at 367,000,000, and confirmed at about that by other late writers.

COLONIAL POPULATION IN 1715.

The following are some statistics of old colonial days. One hundred and forty-five years ago, in the reign of George I., the ascertained population of the Continental Colonies was as follows :—

	White Men.	Negro Slaves.
New Hampshire.....	9,500	150
Massachusetts.....	94,000	2,000
Rhode Island.....	7,500	500
Connecticut.....	46,000	1,500
New York.....	27,000	4,000
Pennsylvania.....	43,300	2,500
New Jersey.....	21,000	1,500
Maryland	40,700	9,400
Virginia.....	72,000	23,000
North Carolina.....	7,500	3,700
South Carolina.....	6,250	10,500
Total.....	375,000	58,550

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD, 1862.

State.	Name of Ruler.	Title.	Form of Government.	Sq Miles.	Populat'n	Religion.
United States.	Abraham Lincoln.	President.	Fed Rep.—two houses Cong	2,936,165	31,429,891	Uni. Tol'n.
Great Britain.	Victoria I.	Queen.	Lim Mon.—Lords & Com.	116,700	28,889,205	Prot. Epis.
France.	Napoleon III.	Emperor.	Const Mon.—Senate & Legis	208,121	38,112,583	Catholic.
Russia.	Alexander II.	Czar.	Absolute Monarchy.	2,120,397	61,031,083	Greek Ch.
Austria.	Francis Joseph I.	Emperor.	Absolute Monarchy.	255,226	36,514,466	Catholic.
Sweden and Norway.	Charles XV.	King.	Lim Mon., with Legislature	296,540	4,762,274	Lutheran.
Liechtenstein.	John.	Prince.	Principality.	53	7,630	Pro & Cath.
Denmark.	Frederick VII.	King.	Lim Mon., with Prov States	21,836	2,296,597	Lutheran.
Holland.	William III.	King.	Lim Mon.—two Chambers.	13,890	3,267,638	Reformed.
Belgium.	Leopold I.	King.	Lim Mon.—two Chambers.	11,313	4,339,090	Lutheran.
Prussia.	Fred William IV.	King.	Lim Mon.—two Chambers.	107,300	16,346,625	Evangel.
Saxony.	John.	King.	Lim Mon.—two Chambers.	5,705	1,891,431	Catholic.
Hanover.	George V.	King.	Lim Mon.—two Chambers.	14,600	1,768,847	Evangel.
Mecklenburg Schwerin.	Fred Francis.	Grand Duke.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber.	4,701	543,328	Lutheran.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	Fred William.	Grand Duke.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber.	997	96,292	Lutheran.
Oldenburg.	Peter.	Grand Duke.	Lim Sov.—two Chambers.	2,470	278,030	Lutheran.
Brunswick.	William.	Duke.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber.	1,525	268,913	Lutheran.
Nassau.	Adolphus.	Duke.	Lim Sov.—two Chambers.	1,736	428,218	Evangel.
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.	Charles Alexander.	Duke.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber.	1,403	261,370	Lutheran.
Saxe-Coburg Gotha.	Ernest II.	Duke.	Lim Sov.—one Cha to Duchy	790	149,753	Lutheran.
Saxe-Meiningen.	Bernard.	Duke.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber.	968	163,323	Lutheran.
Saxe-Altenburg.	Ernest.	Duke.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber.	491	131,789	Lutheran.
Anhalt-Dessau.	Leopold.	Duke.	States with Limited Powers	360	63,700	Evangel.
Anhalt-Bernburg.	Alexander.	Duke.	States with Limited Powers	339	50,411	Evangel.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.	Fred Gunther.	Prince.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber.	405	69,650	Lutheran.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.	Gunther.	Prince.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber.	358	60,002	Lutheran.
Reuss-Elder Line.	Henry XXII.	Prince.	Lim Sov }	588	112,175	Lutheran.
Reuss-Younger Line.	Henry LXVII.	Prince.	Lim Sov }	445	104,674	Reformed.
Lippe-Deitmold.	Leopold.	Prince.	Lim Mon.—one Chamber.	203	28,837	Reformed.
Lippe-Schaumburg.	George.	Prince.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber	455	58,219	Evangel.
Waldeck.	George Victor.	Prince.	Lim Sov.—one Chamber			

Hesse-Homburg.....	Ferdinand.....	Landgrave....	Absolute Sov.-one Chamber	206	24,203 Reformed.
Baden.....	Frederic.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim Sov.-two Chambers..	5,712	1,362,774 Evangel.
Hesse-Cassel.....	Frederic William.....	Electo.....	Lim Sov.-two Chambers..	4,430	832,529 Reformed.
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Louis III.....	Grand Duke.....	Lim Sov.-two Chambers..	3,761	832,529 Lutheran.
Wurtemberg.....	William I.....	King.....	Lim Mon.-two Chambers..	7,568	1,802,552 Lutheran.
Bavaria.....	Maximilian II.....	King.....	Lim Mon.-two Chambers..	28,435	4,319,546 Catholic.
Spain.....	Isabella.....	Queen.....	Lim Mon., with Legislature	176,480	14,216,219 Catholic.
Portugal.....	Pedro V.....	King.....	Lim Mon.-one Chamber..	34,500	3,412,500 Catholic.
Italy.....	Victor Emmanuel II.....	King.....	Lim Mon.-two Chambers..	97,703	20,821,819 Catholic.
States of the Church.....	Pius IX.....	Pope.....	Absolute Sovereignty.....	17,048	2,908,115 Catholic.
Greece.....	Otho I.....	King.....	Lim Mon.-two Chambers..	18,244	998,266 Catholic.
Turkey.....	Abdul Aziz.....	Sultan.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	189,920	15,500,000 Moham.
Morocco.....	Chas. Houore.....	Prince.....	Absolute Sovereignty.....	50	7,000 Catholic.
Bremen-Free City.....	Chas. Fred. G. Mohr.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	112	74,000 Pro. & Cath.
Frankfort-Free City.....	Dr. S. Gottl. Muller.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	90	77,971 Pro. & Cath.
Hamburg-Free City.....	Dr. H. Kellinghusen.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	151	200,690 Pro. & Cath.
Lubeck-Free City.....	C. L. Roeck.....	Burgomaster.....	Municipal.....	114	55,500 Pro. & Cath.
Andorra.....	.....	24 Consuls.....	Republic.....	200	6,000 Catholic.
Switzerland.....	Dr. J. B. Weder.....	Pres. Nat. Con.....	Federate Republic.....	15,161	2,390,116 Pro. & Cath.
San Marino.....	Giuseppe Phillippi.....	{ Captaines	{ Republic—Senate and	22	7,600 Catholic.
Servia.....	Pietro Righi.....	{ Regents	{ Executive Council.....	20,000	Greek Ch.
Montenegro.....	Obredovitch III.....	Hospodar.....	Hereditary Monarchy.....	450	100,000 Greek Ch.
Egypt.....	Mirko.....	Prince.....	Republican.....	11,000	2,500,000 Moham.
China.....	Said Pasha.....	Viceroy.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	1,297,299	{ Confuc.
Persia.....	Hienfung.....	Hoang Ti.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	387,682	{ Bud.
Japan.....	Nasser ed Din.....	Seinh.....	Absolute Despotism.....	450,000	11,299,500 Moham.
Anam (Cochin China).....	Haz-hi-mo.....	Slogoon.....	Absolute Despotism.....	160,000	20,000,000 Buddhist.
Shan.....	Somdetch Phra.....	King.....	Absolute Despotism.....	78,695	13,500,000 Buddhist.
Afghanistan.....	Dost Mohammed.....	Shah.....	Absolute Despotism.....	294,720	3,620,000 Buddhist.
Bokhara.....	.....	Khan.....	Absolute Despotism.....	225,000	5,000,000 Moham.
Khokan.....	.....	Khan.....	Absolute Despotism.....	235,000	2,000,000 Moham.
Yemen.....	Imaum.....	.....	Absolute Despotism.....	150,000	1,000,000 Moham.
Beloochistan.....	.....	Khan.....	Absolute Despotism.....	.....	2,500,320 Moham.
.....	.....	Confederate Tribes.....	.....	.....	2,700,000 Moham.
.....	.....	.....	.....	160,000	.....

Dimensions of Big Ships.

	Breadth of Beam.	Depth.	Length.	Tonnage.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	
Great Eastern....	83	58	680	18,000
General Admiral..	55	34	307	6,000
Niagara	55	31½	345	5,800
Adriatic	50	33	354	5,888
Vanderbilt.....	49	33	340	5,100
Pennsylvania	56.9	54.9	247	6,000
Munster.....			378	4,069
Leinster { Galway.....			375	4,000
Connaught { Line.....			375	4,000
Ulster { (new).....			375	4,000
Persia.....			375	3,300
Himalaya.....			360	5,000
City of Baltimore			340	2,367
City of Washington.....			325	2,380
Orlando.....			337	3,727

Length of American Steam Frigates.

Minnesota.....	264 feet 8½ inches
Wabash	262 " 4 "
Merrimac.....	255 " 9 "
Roanoke	263 " 8½ "
Colorado.....	263 " 8½ "

LENGTH OF STEAMSHIP ROUTES.

	Geographical miles.
New York to Southampton.....	2980
“ Liverpool.....	2880
“ Glasgow.....	2800
“ Galway.....	2680
Boston to Liverpool.....	2720
“ Belfast.....	2620
“ Galway.....	2520
Philadelphia to Liverpool.....	3090
“ Glasgow.....	3010
New York to San Francisco via Tehuantepec.....	4168
“ “ “ Nicaragua.....	4652
“ “ “ Panama	5255
New Orleans to San Francisco via Tehuantepec.....	3071
“ “ “ Nicaragua.....	4100
“ “ “ Panama.....	4068
Land's End (England)	
“ to San Francisco via Tehuantepec.....	6808
“ “ “ Nicaragua.....	7252
“ “ “ Panama	7610

Quick Passages of Ocean Steamships.

- 1851, Aug. 6, Baltic, Liverpool to New York, nine days, nineteen hours.
1853, Aug. 13, Arabia, Liverpool to New York, nine days, twenty-two hours, fifty-five minutes.
1854, June 28, Baltic, Liverpool to New York, nine days, seventeen hours, fifteen minutes.
1856, July 8, Baltic, Liverpool to New York, nine days, sixteen hours, thirty-three minutes.
1857, June 23, Persia, nine days, twenty-one hours, twenty-nine minutes.
1857, June 3, Vanderbilt, Cowes to New York, ten days, eighteen hours.
1857, July 8, Vanderbilt, Cowes to New York, ten days, twelve hours.
1858, June 9, Vanderbilt, Southampton to New York, nine days, thirteen hours.
1859, May 21, Vanderbilt, Southampton to New York, nine days, nine hours, twenty-six minutes.
1860, Aug. 26, Great Eastern, New York to Milford Haven, nine days and four hours,—the shortest eastern passage yet made.
1861, April, Persia, Liverpool to New York, nine days, eight hours, seven minutes.
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RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters within the United States not over 3000 miles, three cents each 1-2 oz.; over 3000 miles, 10 cents; must be prepaid. To the British N. A. Provinces, under 3000 miles, 10 cents; over 3000, 15 cents. Drop letters, 1 cent, prepaid or not; advertised letters, 1 cent. Letters to two or more persons in one envelope are illegal. Ship-letters to any United States port, 6 cents; if forwarded inland, 2 cents, and the usual United States postage.

Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce or less shall be charged with an additional single postage.

PAPERS.—Weekly papers within the county where published, free; otherwise, on the regular numbers of a newspaper published weekly, for not exceeding 50 miles, 5 cents per quarter; for over 50 and under 300 miles, 10 cents per quarter; for over 300 and under 1000 miles, 15 cents per quarter; for over 1000 and under 2000 miles, 20 cents per quarter; for over 2000 and under 4000 miles, 25 cents per quarter; for over 4000 miles, 30 cents per quarter. Monthly newspapers sent to subscribers, one quarter; semi-monthly, one half; semi-weekly, twice; tri-weekly, treble; and oftener, five times those rates. Upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, handbill, engraving, pamphlets, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 1 cent; and for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, 1 cent; for over 500 and under 1500 miles, double those rates; for over 1500 and under 2500 miles, treble those rates; for over 2500 and under 3500 miles, four times those rates; for over 3500 miles, five times those rates.

Books, prepaid, not weighing over 4 pounds, 1 cent per oz. for any distance in the United States under 3000 miles, and 2 cents an oz. over 3000 miles, pre-payment required,—all fractions over the oz. being counted as an additional oz.

Rates of Letter-Postage to Foreign Countries.

To England, Ireland, and Scotland, (California, Oregon, and Washington excepted,) 24 cents, 1-2 oz. From California, Oregon, or Washington 29 cents 1-2 oz.

To France and Algeria, by French mails, 15 cents 1-4 oz., 30 cents 1-2 oz.

To German States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents 1-2 oz.

“ “ by French mail, 21 cents 1-4 oz., 42 cents 1-2 oz.

“ “ by Bremen mail, (except Bremen, Baden, and Luxemburg,) 15 cents 1-2 oz.; newspapers, 3 cents each.

To German States, by Hamburg mail, (except Hamburg and Luxemburg,) 15 cents oz.

To Holland, by French mail, 42 cents 1-2 oz.

“ via England on American ships, 21 cents 1-2 1-2 oz.

To Bremen, by Bremen mail, 10 cents 1-2 oz.

To Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, 10 cents 1-2 oz.

To Hanover, by Prussian mail, 60 cents 1-2 oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg, 15 cents 1-2 oz.

To Luxemburg, by Bremen ordinary mail, 22 cents 1-2 ounce.

To Holland and the Netherlands, by French mail, 21 cents 1-4 oz., 42 cents 1-2 oz.

To Austria and its States, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents 1-2 oz.

“ “ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents 1-2 oz.

To Austria and its States, by French mail, 21 cents 1-4 oz., 42 cents 1-2 oz.

To Russia, by Prussian closed mail, 37 cents 1-2 oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 29 cents 1-2 ounce.

To Prussia, by Prussian closed mail, 30 cents 1-2 oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents 1-2 oz.

“ by French mail, 21 cents 1-4 oz., 42 cents 1-2 oz.

To Sardinian States, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cents 1-2 oz.

“ “ by French mail, 21 cents 1-4 oz., 42 cents 1-2 oz.

“ “ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 23 cents 1-2 oz.

To Lombardy, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cents 1-2 oz.

“ by French mail, 21 cents 1-4 oz., 42 cents 1-2 oz.

“ by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 15 cents 1-2 oz.

To Parma and Madena, by Prussian closed mail, 42 cents 1-2 oz.

To Parma and Madena, by French mail, 27 cents 1-4 oz.,
54 cents 1-2 oz.
" " by Bremen or Hamburg mail,
25 cents 1-2 oz.
To the Papal States, by Prussian closed mail, 46 cents
1-2 oz.
" by French mail, 27 cents 1-4 oz., 54
cents 1-2 oz.
" by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 28
cents 1-2 oz.
To the Two Sicilies, by Prussian closed mail, 49 cents
1-2 oz.,—*prepaid*.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE U. S.

The Manual of Public Libraries and Institutions, by Wm. J. Rhees, lately published, contains some very interesting statistics, from which are condensed the following statement of leading facts. In the entire Union the reported and estimated results were as follows in 1859 :—

	No.	Vols.
Libraries with volumes reported.....	1,297	4,220,686
" " estimated.....	1,503	500,000
" of Common Schools.....	18,000	2,000,000
" of Sunday Schools.....	30,000	6,000,000
Grand aggregate.....	50,890	12,720,686

Largest Public Libraries.

	Vols.
Astor Library, New York.....	80,000
Mercantile Library, New York.....	51,000
Society Library, New York.....	40,000
Union Theological, New York.....	24,000
Athenæum, Boston.....	70,000
Public Library, Boston.....	70,000
Harvard University, Cambridge.....	74,000
Yale College, New Haven.....	36,000
Philadelphia and Loganian Library.....	64,900
Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.....	25,000
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.....	20,000
University of Virginia, Charlottesville..	30,000
Georgetown College, Georgetown, D. C.....	26,000
Library of Congress, Washington.....	50,700
Smithsonian Institute, Washington.....	25,000
Force Library, Washington.....	20,000

Public Libraries in the States.

	Vols.		Vols.
Alabama.....	36,529	New Jersey.....	89,520
Arkansas.....	1,000	New York.....	70,421
California.....	70,428	North Carolina.....	36,344
Connecticut.....	145,058	Ohio.....	212,442
Delaware.....	31,085	Pennsylvania.....	467,716
Florida.....	9,687	Rhode Island.....	154,842
Georgia.....	64,236	South Carolina.....	106,080
Illinois.....	58,501	Tennessee.....	94,251
Indiana.....	81,851	Texas.....	3,050
Iowa.....	11,431	Vermont.....	32,800
Kentucky.....	112,293	Virginia.....	142,767
Louisiana.....	58,680	Wisconsin.....	59,600
Maine.....	114,112	Dist. of Columbia....	272,835
Maryland.....	194,671	Kansas.....	7,000
Massachusetts.....	632,800	Nebraska.....	800
Michigan.....	35,986	New Mexico.....	—
Minnesota.....	5,700	Oregon.....	2,051
Mississippi.....	25,323	Washington.....	4,352
Missouri.....	69,509		
New Hampshire.....	84,915	Total.....	4,280,866

Public Libraries in Cities.

	Vols.		Vols.
New York.....	346,185	St. Louis.....	47,590
Philadelphia.....	271,981	Charleston.....	38,690
Boston.....	258,079	Chicago.....	20,573
Baltimore.....	95,644	New Orleans.....	20,360
Cincinnati.....	70,407	Louisville.....	18,773

COTTON RAISED IN THE UNITED STATES,

*From 1820 to 1859, also giving the quantity purchased
by Great Britain during that time.*

	CROP. Bales.	PURCHASED BY GREAT BRITAIN. Bales.
1820 to 1824.....	501,852	357,686
1825 to 1829.....	849,032	513,724
1830 to 1834.....	1,111,297	677,833
1835 to 1839.....	1,624,703	957,264
1840 to 1844.....	2,024,588	1,211,840
1845 to 1849.....	2,210,425	1,168,680
1850 to 1854.....	2,882,117	1,600,840
1855 to 1859.....	3,358,202	1,797,475

STATISTICAL POCKET MANUAL.

PART II.

GENERALS AND THEIR STAFFS.

UNITED STATES ARMY, 1862.

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

STAFF.

Assistant Adj. General	Brig. Gen. Seth Williams.
Act. Ass. Adj. General	Lieut. Col. A. V. Colburn.
Inspector General	} Brig. Gen. R. B. Marcy.
Chief of Staff	
Assistant do.	Lieut. Col. E. McK. Hudson.
Assistant do.	Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweitzer.
Chief Quartermaster	Brig. Gen. Stewart Van Vleet.
Assistant do.	Lieut. Col. Rufus Ingalls.
Inspecting do.	Lieut. Col. C. D. Blanchard.
Chief Engineer	Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard.
Chief Commissary	Lieut. Col. H. F. Clark.
Chief of Cavalry	Brig. Gen. Geo. Stoneham.
Inspector of do.	Col. Charles F. Havelock.
Chief of Artillery	Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry.
Assistant to do.	Lieut. Col. Abner Doubleday.
Chief Topograph. Engineer	Lieut. Col. J. N. Maccomb.
Assistant do.	Capt. G. M. Poe.
Medical Director	Lieut. Col. Chas. S. Trijder.
Signal Officer	Lieut. Col. A. J. Meyer.

(3)

Chief of Ordnance	Col. C. P. Kingsbury.
Assistant to do.	Major George C. Strong.
Aid	Col. Thos. J. Gant.
Aid	Col. H. J. Hunt.
Aid	Col. Henry Wilson, Mass.
Aid	Col. Wm. McKee Dunn, Ind.
Aid	Col. Le Comte de Villaneau.
Aid	Col. S. Hamilton.
Aid	Col. John Jacob Astor.
Aid	Lieut. Col. L. A. Williams, 10th
	U. S. Infantry.
Aid	Lieut. Col. Richard B. Irwin.
Aid	Lieut. Col. James A. Hardee, 5th
	Artillery.
Aid	Lieut. Col. William Hays, 2d
	Artillery.
Aid	Capt. Louis Philippe d'Orleans,
	Comte de Paris.
Aid	Capt. Robert d'Orleans, Duc de
	Chartres.
Aid	Capt. Le Comte de Villarsan.
Aid	Capt. E. A. Raymond, Boston.
Aid	Capt. W. P. Mason, Boston.
Aid	Capt. Hammerstein, N. Y.
Aid	Capt. Harry W. Powers, N. Y.

BODY GUARD.

Major	S. G. Barker.
Captain	G. W. Shea.
Captain	D. C. Brown.
Lieutenant	G. H. Sitts.
Lieutenant	G. S. Phelps.
Lieutenant	E. A. Webster.
Lieutenant	P. Purley Page.

This squadron now numbers two hundred men, part of which served with the General in Western Virginia. They are armed with Sharp's breech-loading rifles, with sabre bayonets.

Gen. McClellan has found it necessary to organize a staff of experienced army officers, several of them ranking as brigadier generals, that they can, if necessary, take command at a critical moment, should colonels not be equal to an emergency.

MAJOR GENERALS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT.

General Fremont is appointed to the command of the Mountain Department. His staff has not been officially announced.

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY W. HALLECK.**DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.**

Chief of Staff and Chief Eng. . .	Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum.
Assistant Chief of Staff at Head- quarters . . .	} Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton.
Assistant Adj. Gen. at Head- quarters . . .	
Assistant Adj. General . . .	Capt. J. C. Kelton.
Assistant Adj. General . . .	Capt. William McMichael.
Chief Quartermaster . . .	Capt. S. M. Preston.
Assistant Quartermaster . . .	Major Robert Allen.
Chief of Subsistence . . .	Capt. J. M. Bradshaw.
Chief Medical Director . . .	Capt. Thomas J. Haines.
Chief Paymaster . . .	Surgeon J. J. B. Wright.
Assistant Eng. and A. D. C. . .	Lieut. Col. T. P. Andrews.
Chief of Topographical Eng. } and A. D. C.	Lieut. Col. J. B. McPherson.
A. D. C. on Topographical duty	Col. George Thom.
Chief of Ordnance . . .	Col. Richard D. Cutts.
Chief of Artillery . . .	Capt. Franklin D. Callender.
Chief of Cavalry . . .	Lieut. Col. James Totten.
Acting Aid . . .	Lieut. Col. E. Steen, U. S. A.
Volunteer Aid . . .	Capt. John Hoskin.
Aid . . .	Col. J. C. McKibbin, California.
Commissary . . .	Capt. A. J. Halleck.
Provost Marshal General . . .	Major W. W. Leland.
	Bernard G. Farrar.

STATE MILITIA STAFF.

Assistant Adj. General . . .	Lieut. Col. Calvin W. Marsh.
Aid-de-Camp . . .	Lieut. Col. Bernard G. Farrar.
A. D. C. and Asst. Ins. Gen. . .	Lieut. Col. John B. Gray.

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL.**STAFF.**

Asst. Adj. Gen., Chief of Staff .	Major W. D. Whipple.
Acting Assistant Adj. Gen. . .	Capt. Chas. C. Churchill.
Inspector General . . .	Col. T. J. Crane.
Chief Quartermaster . . .	Capt. Grier Tallmadge.
Chief Commissary . . .	Capt. J. McL. Taylor.
Medical Director . . .	Major J. M. Cuyler, M. D.
Surgeon . . .	Capt. R. H. Gilbert, M. D.
Surgeon . . .	Capt. Josiah Curtis, M. D.
Topograph. Engineer-in-Chief, Acting A. D. C.	Capt. W. F. Reynolds.
Provost Marshal . . .	Major Jones.
Signal Officer . . .	Capt. J. H. Quackenbush.
Harbor Master . . .	Capt. James Milward, Jr.
Aid . . .	Major Le Baron Von Vegesak, Sweden.
Aid . . .	Major Le Baron Von Hermann, Prussia.
Aid . . .	Major A. Hamilton, Jr.
Aid . . .	Major Le Grand B. Cannon, New York.

Aid Major Henry Z. Hayner.
 Aid Capt. W. Jay, Bedford, N. Y.
 Aid Capt. — Spencer.

BODY GUARD.

This squadron, two hundred strong, is formed of two companies of the Mounted Rifles, under command of
 Major B. F. Onderdonk.

BRIGADIER GENERALS ACTING AS MAJOR GENERALS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WM. S. ROSECRANS.

STAFF.

Asst. Adj. Gen., Chief of Staff . Major Geo. S. Hartsuff, U. S. A.
 Asst. Adj. Gen. Volunteers . . . Capt. H. Thrall.
 Provost Marshal Major Jos. Darr, Jr., 1st Va. Cav.
 Inspector General Major A. J. Slemmer.
 Acting Inspector General and }
 Mustering Officer } Major Samuel W. Crawford.
 Chief Quartermaster Major R. E. Clary.
 Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A. . Capt. John G. Chandler.
 Asst. Quartermaster of Vols. . . Capt. C. N. Goulding.
 Chief Commissary Capt. John W. Barriger.
 Asst. do. of Subsistence Capt. Francis Darr.
 Medical Director Major H. R. Wirtz, M. D.
 Staff Surgeon Capt. A. Hartsuff.
 Chief Paymaster Major D. H. McPhall, U. S. V.
 Topographical Engineer Capt. W. F. Reynolds.
 Judge Advocate General Capt. T. Gaines, 5th O. V. M.
 Engineer Capt. W. F. Reynolds, U. S. A.
 Engineer Capt. W. Morgadante, O. V. M.
 Engineer Aid Capt. W. A. Powell.
 Aid Capt. H. H. Clements, O. V. M.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . — —
 Aid Capt. Drake DeKay.
 Aid Clarence H. Dyer.

BRIGADIER GENERAL IRVIN McDOWELL.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . — —
 Aid — —
 Aid — —

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . . — —
 Chief Aid Capt. Lawrence Kip, U. S. Art.
 Aid Capt. J. H. Taylor, U. S. Cav.
 Aid Lieut. S. Sumner, U. S. Cav.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP ST. GEO. COOKE.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . . — —

Brigadier General Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. A., has been appointed to the command of all the regular cavalry in the army of the Potomac.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LORENZO THOMAS.

STAFF.

Colonel Edward D. Townsend.
 Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A. Nichols.
 Captain Thomas M. Vincent.

General Thomas is Adjutant General of the complete army of the United States, and the whole corps of the Adjutant General's department may be considered as belonging to his staff in addition to those above named.

BREVET BRIG. GEN. SYLVESTER CHURCHILL.

STAFF.

Colonel Henry V. Rensselaer.
 Major N. H. Davis.

General Churchill is chief of the department of the Inspector General of the United States army, and in like manner to the Adjutant General. The whole corps of the department indirectly forms his staff.

BRIG. GENERAL MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS.

STAFF.

Colonel C. Thomas.
 Colonel D. Tompkins.

General Meigs is chief of the Quartermaster's Department of the American army, and the like remarks will apply to his staff as in the two preceding cases.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES W. RIPLEY.**STAFF.**

Lieutenant Colonel G. D. Ramsey.
 Major William A. Thornton.
 Captain Alexander B. Dyer.

General Ripley is the chief officer of the United States Ordnance Department. His staff embraces the whole corps.

BREVET BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN.**STAFF.**

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Delafield.
 Captain T. L. Casey.

General Totten is Chief Engineer of the United States army, and has charge of the whole engineer corps of the United States, a number of the officers of which department have recently been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, on account of their efficiency as army officers.

Brigadier Generals Anderson and Harney are not in actual service, the former being in ill health, and the latter not having been detailed to a command since his removal from the Department of the West.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. DIX.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General,	}	Captain D. T. Van Buren.
Chief of Staff		
Engineer	}	Major D. P. Woodbury.
Quartermaster		
Aid and Military Secretary . . .		Lieutenant Charles Temple Dix.
Medical Director		— — —

MAJOR GENERAL DAVID HUNTER.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General,	}	Major M. J. Parrott.
Chief of Staff		
Medical Director		Major Joseph K. Barnes.
Brigade Surgeon		Major A. B. Campbell.
Adjutant		Major John D. Hubbard.
Division Quartermaster		Captain John W. Shaffer.
Division Commissary		Captain John W. Turner.
Aid		Captain Ed. Lynde.
Aid		Lieut. Col. Lanke, U. S. V.
Aid		Lieut. E. W. Smith.
Aid		Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN D. MORGAN.

STAFF.

Adjutant General of the State .	Col. Thomas Hillhouse.
Assistant do.	Col. D. Campbell.
Inspector General	Col. R. M. Patrick.
Chief Engineer	Col. Chester Arthur.
Judge Advocate General . . .	Col. W. H. Anthon.
Surgeon General	Col. S. O. Vanderpool.
Quartermaster General	Col. C. Van Vechten.
Assistant do.	Lieut. Col. C. A. Arthur.
Commissary General	Brig. Gen. B. H. Welsh, Jr.
Assistant do.	Lieut. Col. Wm. G. Welch.
Paymaster General	Col. T. B. Van Buren.
First Aid	Capt. Thomas Arden.
Second Aid	Capt. S. D. Bradford, Jr.
Third Aid	Capt. E. F. Sheppard.
Volunteer Aid	Capt. G. Bliss, Jr.
Military Secretary	Capt. J. H. Linsley.

The staff of this General has not been officially announced, and it is not known whether it differs materially or not from that of the Commander-in-Chief of the State of New York, and which we give above. The department embraces the State of New York only, and the present head-quarters is located at Albany.

ACTING MAJOR GENERAL, BRIGADIER GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General, {	Capt. James B. Fry.
Chief of Staff	
Assistant Adjutant General . .	Capt. N. H. McLean.
Assistant Adjutant General . .	Capt. O. D. Greene.
Assistant Adjutant General, {	Capt. James M. Wright.
Aid-de-Camp	
Aid	First Lieut. C. S. Fitzhugh.
Aid	First Lieut. A. W. Rockwell.
Assistant Quartermaster Gen. .	Col. Thomas Swords.
Commissary	Capt. H. C. Symonds.
Medical Director	Major Robert Murray.
Paymaster	Major Charles T. Larned.
Chief Engineer	Capt. F. E. Prime.
Chief Topographical Engineer .	Capt. Nathaniel Michler.
Aid	Capt. Clifton Wharton.

BODY GUARD.

Captain W. J. Palmer.

This corps numbers over one hundred rank and file. Nearly every State has a representative in the guard, and, taken altogether, there is not a finer looking body of men in the service.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS W. SHERMAN.**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General	{ Capt. Louis Pelouze, Fifteenth Infantry.
Chief Quartermaster	{ Capt. Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.
Assistant Quartermaster	{ Capt. H. A. Hascall, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.
Assistant Quartermaster	{ Capt. Charles E. Fuller, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army.
Chief Commissary	{ Capt. Michael Morgan, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence United States Army.
Chief Engineer	{ Capt. Quincey A. Gilmore, United States Engineers.
First Assistant Engineer	{ First Lieut. John A. Tardy, Jr., United States Engineers.
Second Assistant Engineer	{ Second Lieut. Patrick O'Rorke, United States Engineers.
Topographical Engineer	{ Second Lieut. James H. Wilson, United States Engineers.
Chief of Ordnance	{ Capt. John McNutt, Ordnance Department United States Army.
Assistant Chief of Ordnance	{ First Lieut. Francis J. Shunk, Ordnance Department United States Army.
Medical Director	{ Surgeon George E. Cooper, United States Army Medical Department.
Signal Officer	{ First Lieut. Theodore L. Dumont, United States Volunteers.
Aid-de-Camp	{ Lieut. George Merrill, United States Volunteers.
Aid-de-Camp	{ Lieut. James Magner, Twenty eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.
Additional Paymaster	{ Major Z. K. Pangborn.
Additional Paymaster	{ Major J. L. Hewitt.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Chief Officer in charge, attached to the Staff of General Sherman	{ Lieut. Theodore L. Dumont.
Attached to the Staff of Brigadier General Viele	{ Lieut. E. J. Keenan.
Attached to the Staff of Brigadier General Stevens	{ Lieut. O. H. Howard.
Attached to the Staff of Brigadier General Wright	{ Lieut. W. L. Taft.
	{ Lieut. W. S. Cogswell.
	{ Lieut. H. Clay Snyder.
	{ Lieut. Franklin E. Town.

MAJOR GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

MAJOR GENERAL LOUIS A. BLENKER.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General	..	Major Tinklemeyeo.
Aid	.....	{ Col. Prince Salm Salm, of Prussia.
Aid	.....	Major Foster.
Aid	.....	Capt. Trzeciak.
Aid	.....	Capt. Wiedehold.
Aid	.....	Capt. Von Zeluschen.
Aid	.....	Rittmeister Heintz.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE A. McCALL.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General	..	Col. H. J. Biddle.
Medical Director	.....	Major James King.
Aid	.....	Capt. Hon. Edward McPherson

ACTING MAJOR GENERALS.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General	..	Capt. Lewis Richmond.
Division Quartermaster	...	Capt. Herman Biggs.
Assist. Division Quartermaster	...	Capt. William Cutting.
Acting Division Commissary	..	Capt. E. R. Goodrich.
Medical Director, Acting Division Surgeon	.....	{ Major W. H. Church, M. D.
Aid-de-Camp	.....	Lieut. Duncan C. Pell.
Aid-de-Camp	.....	Lieut. George R. Fearing.
Naval Officer	.....	Com. S. F. Hazard, U. S. N.

This command forms another naval expedition similar to General Sherman's.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General	..	Capt. E. Sparrow Purdy.
Act. Assist. Adjutant General	..	Capt. Walworth Jenkins.
Medical Director	.....	Major Frank H. Hamilton, M. D.
Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary	.....	{ Capt. C. W. Towles, U. S. A.
Aid	.....	Lieut. J. P. Baker, First Cavalry.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

STAFF.

Chief of Staff	} Col. J. D. Webster.
Chief of Engineers	
Assistant Adjutant General	Capt. John A. Rawlings.
Chief Quartermaster	Capt. R. B. Hatch.
Chief Commissary	Capt. W. W. Leland.
Ordnance Officer	Capt. W. F. Brinck.
Medical Director	Surgeon James Simons, U. S. A.
Medical Purveyor	Asst. Sur. J. P. Taggart, U. S. A.
Paymaster	Major I. N. Cook.
Aid	Capt. Clark B. Lagow.
Aid	Capt. William S. Hillyer.
Volunteer Aid	Major John Riggins, Jr.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL SILAS CASEY.**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General	Capt. Henry W. Smith.
Aid	Lieut. E. Walter West.
Aid	Lieut. C. H. Raymond.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL S. P. HEINTZELMAN.**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General	— —
Quartermaster	— —
Medical Director	— —
Aid	Capt. Isaac Moses.
Aid	Capt. Leavitt Hunt.
Aid	Capt. Granville E. Johnson.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER.**

Some changes have taken place in the staff of this division recently. We refrain from giving it until we hear from the division.

ACTING MAJOR GENERAL D. E. KEYES.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General	Capt. John Murray.
Quartermaster	Capt. Justin Hodge.
Commissary	Capt. Woodruff.
Medical Director	Major Rauch, M. D.
Aid	Lieut. E. P. Chetwood.

ACTING MAJOR GENERAL — LOVE.

General Love is to have the charge of the Indiana Legion as soon as it is ready for the field. His staff is not yet appointed. The Legion is to be held in reserve for any emergency that may arise in Kentucky.

ACTING MAJOR GENERAL A. D. MCCOOK.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Daniel McCook.
Aid Capt. J. H. Gilman, U. S. A.
Surgeon — —

ACTING MAJOR GENERAL JOHN POPE.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Speed Butler.
Quartermaster — —
Surgeon — —

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER.**

The staff of this division has undergone a revision; therefore we do not publish the names until further advised.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.**

STAFF.

Aid-de-Camp Lieut. Isalah B. McDonald.
Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. George S. Rose.
Assistant Quartermaster . . . Capt. John Lovering.
Commissary of Subsistence . . Capt. William C. Tarkington.

ACTING MAJOR GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. J. W. Hammond.
Commissary Capt. George S. Roper.
Surgeon — —

ACTING MAJOR GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Major Scote.
Commissary — —
Surgeon — —

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES F. SMITH.**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Thos. J. Newsham.
Aid Lieut. Price.
Surgeon
Quartermaster Capt. G. A. Pierce.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM F. SMITH.**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Munde.
Surgeon
Aid Lieut. Wm. F. Burrows.
Quartermaster

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES P. STONE.**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. C. Smith.
Assistant Acting Adj. Gen. . . Capt. Stewart.
Surgeon
Aid Lieut. James T. Mackie.
General Stone is under arrest.

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL J. B. S. TODD.**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. J. Shaw Gregory.
Surgeon Major G. H. Hubbard, M. D.
Aid Lieut. Edgerton.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

MAJOR GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Appointed from</i>
1. Banks, Nathaniel P.	Massachusetts.
2. Blenker, Louis	New York.
3. Butler, Benjamin F.	Massachusetts.
4. Dix, John A.	New York.
5. Hunter, David	Illinois.
6. McCall, George A.	Pennsylvania.
7. Morgan, Edwin D.	New York.

ACTING MAJOR GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Buell, Don Carlos.
Burnside, Ambrose E.
Franklin, Wm. B.
Grant, Ulysses S.
Heintzelman, S. P.
Hooker, Josiah J.
Keyes, Erasmus D.
Love, —.
McCook, A. D.
Pope, John.

Porter, Fitz John.
Reynolds, Joseph A.
Sherman, Thomas W.
Sherman, Wm. T.
Sigel, Franz.
Smith, Charles F.
Smith, Wm. F.
Stone, Charles P.
Todd, John B. S.

BRIGADIER GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Abercrombie, John J.
Anger, Christopher C.
Barnard, J. G.
Barry, Wm. F.
Benham, H. W.
Biddle, Charles J.
Blythe, James E.
Bohlem, —.
Boyle, Jere. T.
Brannan, J. M.
Brooks, Wm. F. H.
Burns, —.
Butterfield, Daniel.
Burnett, Ward B.
Carlin, W. P.
Carr, Eugene A.
Casey, Silas.
Cooper, James.
Couch, Darius N.
Cox, James D.
Crittenden, Thos. L.
Cullum, George W.
Curtis, Samuel R.
Davis, Jefferson C.
Denver, James W.
De Villiers, Charles.
Doane, —.
Downey, Alex. C.
Duryea, Abram.
Dumont, —.
Fitch, Graham N.
Foster, John G.
Gorman, Willis A.
Graham, Lawrence P.
Hamilton, Schuyler.
Hamilton, Charles S.
Hamilton, Frank H.
Hancock, W. S.
Hatch, John P.
Hill, —, (not at present in service.)
Howard, O. O.

Huger, Charles C.
Hunter, Morton C.
Hurlburt, S. A., (not in service.)
Jameson, Charles D.
Johnson, Richard W.
Kearney, Phillip.
Keim, Wm. H.
Kelly, Benj. F.
King, Rufus.
Lander, Fred'k W., (deceased.)
Lockwood, Henry H.
Mansfield, John L.
Martindale, John H.
Marcy, R. B.
McClernand, John A.
McKean, Thomas J.
McKinstry, Justus, (under arrest.)
Meade, George C.
Meagher, Thomas Francis.
Milroy, H. R.
Mitchell, Ormsby M.
Montgomery, Wm. R.
Morrell, George W.
Morgan, George W.
Negley, J. B. S.
Nelson, Wm.
Newton, John.
Oakes, James.
Ord, Edward O. C.
Oude, —.
Paine, Eleazar A.
Palmer, J. N.
Parke, John G.
Peck, John J.
Phelps, John Wolcott.
Pope, Hamilton.
Porter, Andrew.
Prentiss, Benj. M.
Price, Thos. L., (not in service.)
Rathbone, J. F.
Reno, Jesse L.

Reynolds, John F.
 Richardson, Israel B.
 Robinson, John H.
 Rosseau, Lovell H.
 Scroggs, Gustavus Adolphus.
 Schenck, Robert C.
 Schoepff, Alvin.
 Schofield, John M.
 Sedgwick, John.
 Shields, James.
 Sickles, Daniel E.
 Simmons, S. G.
 Slocum, Henry W.
 Sprague, William.
 Stahl, Julius.
 Stanley, D. S.
 Stevens, Isaac I.
 Stoneham, George.
 Strong, Wm. K.

Sturgiss, Samuel D.
 Sykes, George.
 Thomas, Geo. H.
 Thompson, R. W.
 Thurston, Chas. L.
 Turner, —.
 Van Vleet, Stewart.
 Vicle, Egbert L.
 Von Sleinwehr, Adolph.
 Wade, Melancthon S.
 Wadsworth, James S.
 Wallace, Lewis.
 Ward, Wm. T.
 Williams, A. S.
 Williams, Seth.
 Williams, Thomas.
 Wood, Thomas J.
 Wright, Horatio G.
 Wyman, John B.

ACTING BRIGADIER GENERALS, NOT COMMISSIONED.

Carrington, Henry B., Colonel 18th United States Infantry.
 Carter, —, Colonel commanding Tennessee troops.
 Cook, John, Colonel 7th Illinois Volunteers.
 Cowdin, Robert, Colonel 1st Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Cruft, Chas., Colonel 31st Indiana Volunteers.
 D'Utassi, Fred. George, 39th New York Volunteers.
 Garfield, J. A., Colonel 42d Ohio Volunteers.
 Gordon, George H., Colonel 2d Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Harland, Edward, Colonel 8th Connecticut Volunteers.
 Hinks, E. W., Colonel 19th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Hovey, Aldin V., Colonel 24th Indiana Volunteers.
 Kelton, L. C., Colonel 9th Missouri Volunteers.
 Lamon, Ward H., Virginia Cavalry.
 Lane, James, Kansas Volunteers.
 Leonard, Samuel H., Colonel 13th Massachusetts Volunteers.
 Loan, Benj., Missouri State Militia.
 Lythe, W. H., Colonel 10th Ohio Volunteers.
 Manson, M. D., Colonel 10th Indiana Volunteers.
 Oglesby, R. J., Colonel 8th Illinois Volunteers.
 Osterhaus, —, Missouri Volunteers.
 Palmer, —, Colonel Missouri Volunteers.
 Plummer, J. B., 11th Missouri Volunteers.
 Sill, Joshua A., Colonel 33d Ohio Volunteers.
 Steele, Frederick, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.
 Starr, Samuel H., Colonel 5th New Jersey Volunteers.
 Sweeny, T. W., Captain U. S. A.
 Taylor, Robt. T., Colonel 33d New York Volunteers.
 Totten, James, Lieutenant Colonel 1st Missouri Artillery.
 Turchin, J. B., Colonel 19th Illinois Volunteers.
 Turner, —, Colonel Missouri Volunteers.
 Veatch, James C., Colonel 25th Indiana Volunteers.
 Wallace, W. H. L., Colonel 11th Illinois Volunteers.
 Weber, Max, Colonel 20th New York Volunteers.

GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS IN COMMAND OF DEPARTMENTS.

MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

STAFF.

Inspector General, Chief of Staff	Major D. D. Perkins, 4th Artillery U. S. A.
Medical Director	Surgeon Wm. S. King, U. S. A.
Assistant Adjutant General	Major R. Morris Copeland, Vol.
Aid	Col. John S. Clark, Vol.
Aid	Capt. William Sheffler, late of Prussia.
Aid	Capt. E. C. Shriber, late of Prussia.
Aid	Capt. De Hautville, Vol.
Engineer	Capt. J. W. Abert.
Topographical Engineer	D. H. Strother ("Porte Crayon.")
Assistant Quartermaster	Capt. S. B. Holabird, U. S. A.
Assistant Quartermaster	Capt. J. D. Bingham, 2d Artillery U. S. A.
Assistant Quartermaster	Capt. Flagg, U. S. A.
Assistant Commissary	Capt. E. G. Beckwith, 3d Artillery U. S. A.
Assistant Commissary	Capt. C. B. Penrose, Vol.
Signal Officer	Lieut. W. W. Rowley, Vol.
Ordnance Officer	Lieut. Warren Thompson, Vol.

General Banks has command of the division whose head-quarters is at Frederick, Md. The following three Generals have brigades under him, in the order in which they stand:—

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. J. ABERCROMBIE.

STAFF.

Acting Asst. Adj. General	Major G. B. Drake, U. S. A.
Quartermaster	Lieut. Wm. U. Greer, Vol.
Commissary	Lieut. J. M. Ellis, Vol.
Aid	Lieut. Sam'l Appleton, Vol.
Surgeon	Dr. N. R. Moseley, Vol.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CHAS. S. HAMILTON.

STAFF.

Acting Asst. Adj. General	Major S. H. D. Crane, Vol.
Quartermaster	Lieut. S. E. Lefferts, Vol.
Assistant Commissary	Lieut. Pierce, Vol.
Aid	Lieut. T. J. Wildrey, Vol.
Surgeon	Dr. G. L. Pancoast.

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. S. WILLIAMS.

STAFF.

Acting Asst. Adj. General	Capt. W. D. Wilkins.
Quartermaster	Lieut. Edw. V. Preston, Vol.

Assistant Commissary Lieut. Edgar C. Beaman, Vol.
 Aid Lieut. S. E. Pitman, Vol.
 Surgeon Dr. Thomas Antisl.

ACTING BRIG. GEN., COL. WM. LINN TIDBALL.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Lieut. N. L. Jeffries.
 Commissary Capt. John Hall.
 Acting Aid Lieut. W. W. Kerr.

Colonel Tidball commands the Second Brigade of General Casey's division. The composition of the brigade is as follows:—

Fifty-ninth regiment N. Y. V. . Colonel Tidball.
 Eighty-sixth do. do. . Colonel Bailey.
 Eighty-fifth do. Pa. V. . Colonel Howell.
 Ninety-third do. do. . Colonel McCarter.

ACTING BRIG. GEN., COLONEL W. W. H. DAVIS.

STAFF.

Not yet received.

• Colonel Davis has charge of the First Brigade to the same division.

MAJOR GENERAL BENJ. F. BUTLER.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General,	}	Major George E. Strong.
Acting Officer of Ordnance, and Chief of Staff		
Acting Asst. Adjutant General	}	Capt. Peter Haggerty.
and Aid-de-camp		
• Aid-de-camp		Lieut. Wm. H. Wiegel.
Brigade Surgeon and Medical	}	Gilman Kimball.
Director		
Brigade Quartermaster and As-	}	Capt. Paul R. George.
stant Quartermaster		
Chief of the Engineer Corps . .		Capt. J. N. Turnbull.
Chief of Artillery		Capt. George A. Kensel.
Engineer of Fortifications . . .		Moses Bates.

RECRUITING STAFF.*

Recruiting Officer-in-chief . . . Brig. Gen. Wm. W. Bullock.
 Brigade Major and Inspector . . Solon Fisher.
 Engineer Wm. J. Faulkner.
 Aid-de-camp John Federhen.
 Inspecting Surgeon Frederick S. Ainsworth.
 Lieutenant James C. Singleton.
 Lieutenant Charles Franklin Jones.
 Sergeant B. Frank Dexter.
 Sergeant W. W. Bullock, Jr.

* This list of officers properly belongs to the Militia of Massachusetts.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.**BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE.****STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . . Capt. Chappen.
 Quartermaster Lieut. D. W. Keyes.
 Brigade Surgeon Capt. J. H. Baxter, M. D.
 Aid Lieut. Matthews.

General Abercrombie's brigade is the second in the division under General Banks.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN H. MARTINDALE.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . . Capt. Charles J. Powers.
 Aid Lieut. John Williams.

General Martindale's brigade forms a portion of one of the divisions of General McClellan's grand army before Washington.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN A. McCLERNAND.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . . Capt. M. Brayman.
 Quartermaster Capt. Dunlap.
 Medical Director Dr. Simmons.
 Associate Director Dr. Brenton.
 Hospital Surgeon Capt. J. S. Young, M. D.
 Commissary Capt. Spencer C. Benham.
 First Aid Capt. Dresser.
 Second Aid Lieut. C. S. Cooper.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EGBERT L. VIELE, U. S. A.**STAFF.**

Acting Assist. Adjutant General Capt. Pierre C. Kane.
 Brigade Quartermaster
 Brigade Commissary General Capt. Gideon Scull.
 Brigade Surgeon Major J. C. D. Dalton, Jr.
 Aid-de-Camp Capt. C. H. Farrell.
 Aid-de-Camp Lieut. J. D. Gould.
 Aid-de-Camp Lieut. Davis.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HORATIO G. WRIGHT.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . . Capt. C. W. Foster.
 Assist. Quartermaster General Capt. H. P. Goodrich.
 Assistant Commissary General Capt. Abijah Keith.
 Brigade Surgeon Major Craven.
 Aid Lieut. J. Stotler.
 Aid Lieut. T. L. Hayden.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . .	Major Henry Hiscock.
Acting Inspector General at St. Joseph	Capt. Thomas B. Biggers.
Acting Assistant Quartermaster at St. Joseph	T. W. Southack.
Aid-de-Camp	Major Henry L. McConnell.
Aid-de-Camp	Major John F. Tyler.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE W. MORELL.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . .	Capt. Richard T. Auchmuty.
Commissary	Capt. Samuel McKelvey.
Quartermaster	Capt. George N. Smith.
Aid-de-Camp	Lieut. J. Elliott Williams.
Aid-de-Camp	Lieut. Isaac Seymour, Jr.
Brigade Surgeon	Dr. W. E. Waters.

BRIGADIER GENERAL H. W. BENHAM.**STAFF.**

Acting Assist. Adjutant General	Lieut. J. O. Strange.
Acting Quartermaster	Lieut. Hawkes.
Commissary	Capt. W. L. Mallory.
Brigade Surgeon	Capt. George Schumard, M. D.
Aid	Lieut. S. P. Warren.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN J. PECK.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . .	Capt. William H. Morris.
Surgeon	Capt. T. R. Spencer, M. D.
Commissary of Subsistence . .	Capt. M. J. Green.
Acting Aid	Lieut. Charles R. Sterling.

BRIGADIER GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . .	Capt. Frederick D. Sewell.
Quartermaster	— — — — —
Senior Aid	Capt. Nelson A. Miles.
Surgeon	— — — — —

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN W. PHELPS.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . .	Capt. Hiram Stevens.
Commissary	Capt. Bowdish.
Brigade Surgeon	Capt. Josiah Curtis, M. D.
Aid	Capt. Christian T. Christensen.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ISAAC I. STEVENS.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Stevens, (son of Gen.)
 Assist. Quartermaster General . Capt. William Lilley.
 Assistant Commissary General . Capt. L. A. Warfield.
 Surgeon Dr. George S. Kemble.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Frederick Krepler.
 Commissary Robert H. Bryant.
 Surgeon Capt. Thomas W. Fry, M. D.
 Aid Capt. Edwin R. Lewis.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMUEL R. CURTIS.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. F. F. Burlook.
 Acting Assist. Adjutant Gen- } Major N. P. Shipman.
 eral and Aid-de-Camp . . . }
 Assistant Quartermaster . . . Capt. P. T. Turnley.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. D. COX.

STAFF.

Acting Assist. Adjutant General . Lieut. James W. Conine.
 Commissary Capt. Ira Gibbs.
 Quartermaster Capt. M. D. W. Loomis.
 Aid Lieut. Christy.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LAWRENCE P. GRAHAM.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Augustus Wroan.
 Quartermaster ————
 Aid Lieut. William D. Morton.
 Surgeon ————

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN G. FOSTER.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Charles F. Hoffman.
 Quartermaster Capt. Daniel Messenger.
 Surgeon Capt. A. Hitchcock, M. D.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIS A. GORMAN.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Daniel Hibberd.
 Quartermaster Capt. G. N. Woods.
 Aid Capt. Andrew Levering.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ABRAM DURYEE.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. William Von Dohn.
 Surgeon
 Quartermaster

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. P. CARLIN.**STAFF.**

Acting Assist. Adjutant General A. L. Baillache.
 Brigade Surgeon Capt. Casselbury, M. D.
 Quartermaster

BRIGADIER GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Col. Louis D. Hubbard.
 Surgeon Capt. William Thomas, M. D.
 Quartermaster Capt. Byron O. Carr.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DARIUS N. COUCH.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . .
 Aid Capt. Hon. James Buffington.
 Surgeon

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN B. WYMAN.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . .
 Acting Assist. Quartermaster, } Capt. M. P. Small.
 Commissary of Subsistence }

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS L. PRICE.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. John Pound, U. S. A.
 Surgeon
 Aid Capt. Eno.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. N. PALMER.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Nathan Reeve.
 Acting Assist. Adjutant General Lieut. William A. Scott.
 Aid Lieut. Childs.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. S. NEGLEY.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . .
 Aid Capt. Henry L. Vancleire.
 Aid Lieut. Miller.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BEN. T. KELLEY.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Ben. T. Hawkes.
 Brigade Inspector Col. George H. Crossman.
 Aid Major Frothingham.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. John Hancock.
 Surgeon — —
 Quartermaster — —

BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJ. M. PRENTISS.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Henry Binmore.
 Aid Major Benjamin H. Grierson.
 Aid Lieut. R. G. Jones.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. James Howland.
 Surgeon Capt. S. L. Herrick, M. D.
 Assistant Surgeon Capt. George Buer.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM NELSON.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . — —
 Brigade Surgeon Major Bradford.

BRIGADIER GENERAL E. DUMONT.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Ferry.
 Aid Capt. Blair.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SILAS CASEY.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Henry W. Smith.
 Commissary Capt. John Hall.

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. R. MONTGOMERY.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Jacob B. Wilson.
 Aid Lieut. Freese.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK H. HAMILTON.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . — — —
 Surgeon Alexander N. Dougherty.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP KEARNEY.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . — — —
 Surgeon Capt. J. C. Dalton, M. D.

BRIGADIER GENERAL — TURNER.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . — — —
 Aid. Lieut. F. Deweese.

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. S. WILLIAMS.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Wm. D. Wilkins.
 Quartermaster Capt. Henry M. Whittlesey.

BRIGADIER GENERAL MELANCTHON S. WADE.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Andrew C. Kemper.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES S. WADSWORTH.**BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS J. WOOD.****STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Wm. H. Scheater.
 Acting Asst. Adj. General . . . Lieut. Geo. W. Leonard.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED'K W. LANDER.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Candia.
 Aid. Lieut. George H. Butler.

BRIGADIER GENERAL — DOANE.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Major Samuel C. Ellis.
 Brigade Inspector Major John Hill.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS WILLIAMS.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . — — —
 Aid. Lieut. George C. D. Kay.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ELEAZAR A. PAINE.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Leonard Scott.
 Surgeon — —

BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD W. JOHNSON.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Henry Clay.
 Aid Lieut. Thos. Johnson.

BRIGADIER GENERAL R. H. MILROY.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. W. G. George.
 Aid Lieut. Zeb. Baird.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ANDREW PORTER.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Lieut. James McMillan.
 Surgeon Capt. W. D. Stewart, M. D.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Placidus Ord.
 Quartermaster Capt. Anson Stager.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Thomas J. Hoyt.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM W. BURNS.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. George A. Hicks.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES W. DENVER.**STAFF.**

Acting Asst. Adj. General . . Capt. F. Clarke.

BRIGADIER GENERAL C. D. JAMESON.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Corall N. Porter.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE STONEMAN.**STAFF.**

Aid Lieut. A. V. Sumner, Jr.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. George G. Flint.

BRIGADIER GENERAL D. S. STANLEY.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. George D. Kellogg.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Charles Kingsbury.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALVIN SCHOEPPF.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Major Helveti.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM F. H. BROOKS.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Theodore Reed.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE SYKES.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. J. P. Drouillard.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE C. MEADE.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Edward C. Baird.

BRIGADIER GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. J. H. Liebeneau.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Wm. D. Sedgwick.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LOVELL H. ROSSEAU.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Henry Clay McDowell.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN NEWTON.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. James E. Montgomery.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Donn Platt.

ACTING GENERALS.**ACTING GENERAL A. ASBOTH.****ACTING BRIG. GEN., COLONEL JAMES LANE.****STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. T. J. Weed.
 Quartermaster Capt. M. H. Insley.
 Commissary Capt. A. C. Wilder.
 Paymaster Capt. H. J. Adams.
 Paymaster Capt. W. W. Updegraff.
 Surgeon Capt. R. Gilpatrick, M. D.
 Engineer Lieut. T. T. Anderson.
 Military Secretary Lieut. H. Gray Loring.
 Aid Lieut. R. H. Kerr.
 Aid Lieut. Lyman Scott.
 Wagon Master Gen. J. N. McCall.

ACTING BRIG. GEN., COL. ALDIN P. HOVEY.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Richard F. Bester.
 Commissary Lieut. Mon. P. Schmuck.
 Assistant Commissary Lieut. Flem. Dunham.

ACTING BRIG. GEN., COL. J. A. GARFIELD.**STAFF.**

Acting Asst. Adj. General . . . ———
 Acting Quartermaster Capt. Ralph Plumb.
 Acting Commissary Capt. Jacob Heaton.

ACTING BRIG. GEN., COLONEL — TURNER.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . ———
 Aid Lieut. Deweese.

ACTING BRIG. GEN., COLONEL. E. W. HINKS.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . Capt. Chadwick.

There may have been, and doubtless are, several officers who have acted as temporary generals, whose names are not recorded, in consequence of the information not having reached us. We have made the list as complete as possible with the data we have already collected.

BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The following is a full statement of the force of the Burnside Expedition:—

**BRIGADIER GENERAL COMMANDING,
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.**

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant General . . . Capt. Lewis Richmond.
Division Quartermaster Capt. Herman Biggs.
Assistant Quartermaster Capt. T. C. Slaight.
Commissary of Subsistence . . . Capt. E. R. Goodrich.
Assist. Commis. of Subsistence . . Capt. William Cutting.
Ordnance Officer Lieut. D. H. Plagler.
Division Surgeon Major W. H. Church.
Aid-de-Camp Lieut. Duncan C. Pell.
Aid-de-Camp Lieut. George Fearing.

FIRST BRIGADE—GEN. JOHN C. FOSTER.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . . Capt. S. Hoffman.
Brigade Quartermaster Capt. David Messenger.
Commissary of Subsistence . . . Capt. E. E. Potter.
Aid-de-Camp Capt. P. W. Hudson.
Volunteer Aid Lieut. E. N. Strong.
Volunteer Aid Lieut. G. N. Pendleton.
Volunteer Aid Lieut. Anderson.

REGIMENTS.

Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. . . Tenth Connecticut.
Twenty-third Massachusetts. . . Twenty-fourth Massachusetts.
Twenty-seventh Massachusetts.

SECOND BRIGADE—GEN. JESSE L. RENO.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . . Capt. E. M. Neill.
Brigade Quartermaster Capt. C. G. Loring.
Aid-de-Camp Lieut. John A. Morris.
Aid-de-Camp Lieut. B. F. Reno.

REGIMENTS.

Fifty-first New York. Sixth New Hampshire.
Fifty-first Pennsylvania. Ninth New Jersey.
Twenty-first Massachusetts.

THIRD BRIGADE—GEN. JOHN G. PARKE.**STAFF.**

Assistant Adjutant General . . . Capt. C. T. Gardner.
Aid-de-Camp Lieut. M. A. Hill.
Volunteer Aid Lieut. Philip Lyding.

REGIMENTS.

Eighth Connecticut.	Fifth Rhode Island, (battalion.)
Eleventh Connecticut.	Fourth Rhode Island.
Fifty-third New York.	Eighty-ninth New York.

It is proper to state that the staff officers of Generals Reno and Parke are not yet all appointed, and the staffs are therefore incomplete. We give all that are known at the present time.

REGIMENTAL ROSTERS.

TWENTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel, Edwin Upton; Lieutenant Colonel, A. B. R. Sprague; Major, M. J. McCafferty; Quartermaster, William O. Brown; Surgeon, J. M. Rice; Assistant Surgeon, Theron Semple.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
A . . .	J. Pickets	T. E. Goodman . . .	M. B. Bassy.
B . . .	W. Clark	William Emery . . .	W. F. Draper.
C . . .	C. A. Atwood . . .	James Tucker . . .	M. F. Prouty.
D . . .	A. H. Foster . . .	G. S. Campbell . . .	G. H. Spaulding.
E . . .	Thomas O'Neill . . .	William Daly . . .	H. McConville.
F . . .	G. H. Foss	L. Lawrence	J. H. Richardson.
G . . .	Lewis Wagely . . .	H. M. Richter . . .	F. R. Wiegand.
H . . .	O. Moulton	D. M. Woodward . .	N. H. Foster.
I . . .	O. P. Parkhurst . .	James B. Smith . . .	A. Buffam.
K . . .	J. W. Denny	S. Harrington . . .	J. M. Drennan.

TWENTY-THIRD MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel, John Kurtz; Lieutenant Colonel, Henry Merritt; Major, A. Elwell; Adjutant, John G. Chambers; Quartermaster, J. A. Goldthwaits; Surgeon, George Derby; Assistant Surgeon, S. E. Stone; Chaplain, J. B. Clark.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
A . . .	E. A. Brewster . . .	C. S. Emmerton . . .	G. A. Fisher.
B . . .	K. V. Martin	T. Russell	J. Goodwin, Jr.
C . . .	A. Center	E. A. Story	Fitz J. Babson.
D . . .	C. Howland	S. E. Hart	Anthony Lang.
E . . .	W. B. Alexander . .	O. Rogers	T. B. Atwood.
F . . .	G. M. Whipple . . .	C. H. Bates	G. R. Emmerton.
G . . .	J. W. Raymond . . .	N. T. Woodbury . .	D. W. Hammond.
H . . .	W. C. Sawyer . . .	William L. Kent . . .	P. H. Niles.
I . . .	J. Hobbs	W. J. Creary	D. F. Muzzey.
K . . .	C. A. Hart	J. Littlefield . . .	B. F. Barnard.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel, Horace C. Lee; Lieutenant Colonel, Luke Lyman; Major, W. G. Bartholomew; Adjutant, George W. Bartlett; Quartermaster, ———; Surgeon, George A. Otis; Assistant Surgeon, Samuel Camp; Chaplain, Miles Sanford.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
A . . .	I. C. Vance	M. H. Spaulding . .	E. Clark.
B . . .	A. W. Caswell . . .	P. W. McManus . . .	L. H. Horton.
C . . .	W. A. Walker . . .	J. H. Nutting . . .	William F. Bassett.
D . . .	T. W. Sloan	A. R. Dennison . . .	J. P. Atcheson.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
E . . .	G. A. Fuller . . .	J. W. Trafton . . .	L. Bradley.
F . . .	L. F. Thayer . . .	John W. Moore . . .	James H. Fowler.
G . . .	R. R. Swift . . .	P. S. Bailey . . .	F. C. Wright.
H . . .	C. D. Sanford . . .	W. H. H. Briggs . . .	— — —
I . . .	H. A. Hubbard . . .	E. K. Wilson . . .	C. A. Goodale.
K . . .	H. H. Coolsey . . .	George Warner . . .	W. C. Hunt.

TENTH CONNECTICUT.

Colonel, Charles L. Russell; Lieutenant Colonel, A. W. Drake; Major, J. W. Pettibone; Adjutant, H. C. Pardee; Quartermaster, B. A. Fowler; Surgeon, A. P. Douglass; Assistant Surgeon, M. T. Newton; Chaplain, H. L. Hall.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
A . . .	B. S. Pardy . . .	— Wiley . . .	H. M. Stillman.
B . . .	J. L. Otis . . .	— Jennings . . .	Palmer.
C . . .	E. D. S. Goodyear . . .	— Hurlbut . . .	G. M. Kew.
D . . .	George M. Colt . . .	C. C. Brewster . . .	— Kingsbury.
E . . .	Henry A. Wells . . .	C. Gatewood . . .	John C. Coffing.
F . . .	J. W. Branch . . .	T. R. Mead . . .	W. W. Perkins.
G . . .	J. L. Hoyt . . .	H. Quinn . . .	H. W. Camp.
H . . .	R. Leggett . . .	J. O. Close . . .	S. M. Smith.
I . . .	O. M. Mead . . .	G. W. Atherton . . .	— — —
K . . .	B. Jepson . . .	— — — . . .	— — —

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel, Thomas G. Stevenson; Lieutenant Colonel, F. A. Osborn; Major, B. H. Stevenson; Adjutant, N. L. Horton; Quartermaster, N. L. Hutchings; Surgeon, Samuel A. Greene; Assistant Surgeon, Hall Curtis; Chaplain, W. R. G. Mellen.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
A . . .	C. G. Hooper . . .	G. M. Gardner . . .	W. L. Horton.
B . . .	W. F. Reading . . .	C. B. Amory . . .	Thos. L. Edmonds.
C . . .	E. C. Richardson . . .	J. B. Ball . . .	John C. James, Jr.
D . . .	J. C. Maker . . .	Charles A. Folsom . . .	A. S. Barstow.
E . . .	J. F. Prince, Jr. . . .	J. B. Nichols . . .	D. T. Sargent.
F . . .	George T. Austin . . .	J. A. Partridge . . .	C. S. Ward.
G . . .	R. F. Clark . . .	A. Ordway . . .	T. M. Sweet.
H . . .	J. L. Stackpole . . .	James A. Perkins . . .	J. M. Barnard.
I . . .	J. Deland . . .	J. H. Turner . . .	H. D. Jarvis.
K . . .	William Pratt . . .	M. A. Rice . . .	D. Jarvis, Jr.

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel, Augustus Morse; Lieutenant Colonel, Albert G. Maggl; Major, William S. Clark; Adjutant, T. C. Hall; Quartermaster, G. F. Thompson; Surgeon, C. Cutter; Assistant Surgeon, O. Warren; Chaplain, G. S. Ball.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
A . . .	Geo. T. Hawkes . . .	C. W. Davis . . .	J. Brooks, Jr.
B . . .	C. W. Walcott . . .	W. Willard . . .	J. N. Hopkins.
C . . .	J. M. Richardson . . .	W. T. Harlow . . .	J. J. Kelton.
D . . .	T. S. Foster . . .	Charles Barker . . .	E. T. Hayward.
E . . .	P. Bradford . . .	S. Hovey, Jr. . . .	W. Whittemore.
F . . .	B. F. Rogers . . .	A. P. Dawes . . .	S. A. Taylor.
G . . .	A. A. Walker . . .	J. D. Prozier . . .	S. C. Shumway.
H . . .	J. P. Rice . . .	F. A. Stearns . . .	J. W. Fletcher.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
I . .	H. Richardson . .	M. Parkhurst . .	— — —
K . .	O. W. Washburn .	S. O. DeForest . .	J. B. Williams.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW YORK.

Colonel, Edward Ferero; Lieutenant Colonel, E. B. Potter; Major, Charles W. Le Gendre; Adjutant, A. J. Dayton; Quartermaster, D. H. Horton; Surgeon, E. N. Brick; Assistant Surgeon, J. L. Dodge; Chaplain, O. N. Benton.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
A . .	W. Hazard	H. W. Francis . .	Thomas B. Marsh.
B . .	M. C. Mitchell . .	H. H. Holbrook .	A. W. McKee.
C . .	J. S. Wright . . .	W. N. Chapman .	G. H. McKibben.
D . .	Samuel H. Sims . .	William Cuff . . .	W. H. Leonard.
E . .	S. W. Chase	George D. Allen .	W. H. Barker.
F . .	J. Stewart	James J. Johnston	John T. Rapelle.
G . .	George W. Merritt	David F. Wright .	Frank W. Tryon.
H . .	W. D. Campbell . .	James M. Miller .	C. G. Coddington.
I . .	Thomas Phillips .	George A. Porter .	L. O. Goodridge.
K . .	D. E. Johnson . . .	A. L. Fowler . . .	C. F. Springweller.

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel, J. F. Hartsaunt; Lieutenant Colonel, T. S. Bell; Major, E. Schall; Adjutant, D. P. Bible; Quartermaster, J. J. Friedley; Surgeon, J. P. Hosack; Assistant Surgeon, J. D. Noble; Chaplain, D. G. Mallory.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
A . .	W. G. Bolton . . .	J. J. Bolton . . .	A. Ostlip.
B . .	F. W. Bell	J. H. Genther . .	D. Nicholas.
C . .	W. Allabaugh . . .	D. Himsicker . .	Thomas R. Lynch.
D . .	Edwin Schall . . .	Lewis Hallman . .	S. Fair.
E . .	G. H. Hassenplug .	J. A. Morris . . .	W. R. Foster.
F . .	R. E. Taylor	L. S. Hart	J. C. Reed.
G . .	A. B. Snyder	W. H. Blair . . .	P. A. Gamlin.
H . .	J. M. Liner	George Sharkley .	J. G. Beaver.
I . .	J. E. Peechin . . .	George W. Bisbing	George Schall.
K . .	J. E. Titus	J. Kelley	J. F. Beale.

NINTH NEW JERSEY.

Colonel, Joseph W. Allen; Lieutenant Colonel, C. H. Heckman; Major, James Wilson; Adjutant, A. Zabriskie; Quartermaster, Samuel Keyes; Surgeon, J. W. Weller; Assistant Surgeon, R. Brown. Chaplain, T. Drum.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
A . .	F. Hayes	F. Felger	S. Wilburn.
B . .	C. Castner	L. Bartholomew .	C. H. Scofield.
C . .	C. P. Hopkinson .	E. Harris	T. Clift.
D . .	T. Middleton . . .	George Irons . . .	E. Kisseem.
E . .	W. De Hart	H. Able	A. Beach.
F . .	W. B. Curtis . . .	Aug. Thompson .	J. V. Gibson.
G . .	G. P. Ritter	W. Zimmermann .	C. W. Benton.
H . .	J. J. Henry	T. Stewart, Jr. .	J. Lawrence.
I . .	H. T. Chew	S. Hufty	C. Pinker.
K . .	E. G. Drake	W. Arbuthnap . .	W. Townley.
L . .	C. Erbe	— Einholt	— Adler.
M . .	J. M. McChesney .	T. Smith	A. Cause.

SIXTH NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Colonel, Nelson Converse; Lieutenant Colonel, S. G. Griffin; Major, Charles Scott; Adjutant, P. P. Bixley; Quartermaster, Alonzo Nute; Surgeon, Dr. Tracy; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Cooper; Chaplain, R. Stinson.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieuts.	Second Lieuts.
A . .	Joseph Clark . . .	O. H. P. Craig . . .	T. P. Cheney.
B . .	S. P. Adams . . .	A. J. Roberts . . .	S. G. Goodwin.
C . .	H. H. C. Pearson . .	D. A. Titcomb . . .	J. P. Brooks.
D . .	S. D. Quarles . . .	J. N. Jones . . .	A. W. Haynes.
E . .	O. G. Dart . . .	J. A. Cummings . .	G. H. Muchmore.
F . .	G. C. Starkweather .	A. D. Combs . . .	John S. Adams.
G . .	J. W. Putnam . . .	E. D. Comings . . .	C. Y. Gardner.
H . .	J. B. Saunders . . .	A. J. Sites . . .	Eli Wentworth.
I . .	Robert L. Eld . . .	T. T. Morse . . .	H. T. Dudley.
K . .	E. H. Converse . . .	J. Whiting . . .	C. L. Fuller.

EIGHTH CONNECTICUT.

Colonel, Edward Hartland; Lieutenant Colonel, P. L. Cunningham; Major, A. Perry; Adjutant, Charles M. Cott; Quartermaster, J. W. Alexander; Surgeon, M. Storrs; Chaplain, J. J. Woolley; Assistant Surgeons, D. W. C. Lathrop, J. V. Harrington.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieuts.	Second Lieuts.
A . .	H. H. Binpee . . .	H. M. Hoyt . . .	W. P. Marsh.
B . .	P. R. Ruth . . .	A. W. Scott . . .	F. D. Loomis.
C . .	Charles W. Nash . .	S. Glasson . . .	R. H. Burnside.
D . .	J. C. Ward . . .	James E. Moon . . .	C. A. Breed.
E . .	M. B. Smith . . .	H. N. Place . . .	L. Wadhams.
F . .	E. Y. Smith . . .	E. G. Main . . .	J. E. Shepherd.
G . .	H. Appleman . . .	T. G. Sheffield . . .	H. E. Morgan.
H . .	D. Fowler . . .	J. L. Russell . . .	T. S. Weed.
I . .	F. W. Jackson . . .	W. J. Roberts . . .	F. E. Nearing.
K . .	C. L. Upham . . .	N. G. Ives . . .	R. M. Food.

ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT.

Colonel, T. H. C. Kingsbury; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles Matthewson; Major, G. A. Stedman; Adjutant, J. E. Lewis; Quartermaster, H. W. Richmond; Surgeon, James Whitcomb; Assistant Surgeon, Charles Rogers; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Soule.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieuts.	Second Lieuts.
A . .	G. M. Southmaid . .	S. G. Bailey . . .	O. H. White.
B . .	G. D. Johnson . . .	William Horton . .	J. H. Convers.
C . .	W. Meagling . . .	N. Dietrich . . .	F. Schlachter.
D . .	E. L. Lee . . .	C. L. Hosford . . .	H. S. Marshall.
E . .	J. H. Dewell . . .	J. M. Pierpont . .	S. C. Barnum.
F . .	W. C. Clapp . . .	J. Ries . . .	J. Randall.
G . .	William Hyde . . .	F. M. Sprague . .	M. P. Bray.
H . .	A. D. Daniels . . .	J. H. Norris . . .	S. W. Warner.
I . .	John Griswold . . .	P. C. Cummings . .	William Sackett.
K . .	C. S. D. Dennison .	J. A. Shipman . . .	W. A. Boyce.

NINTH NEW YORK, (HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES.)

Colonel, Rush C. Hawkins; Lieutenant Colonel, George F. Betts; Major, Edgar A. Kimball; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas W. Conway; Adjutant, James W. Evans; Quartermaster, Henry H.

Elliott, Jr.; Surgeon, George H. Humphreys; Assistant Surgeon, John P. P. White.

Co.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.
A . . .	A. S. Graham . . .	Charles Childs . . .	T. S. Bartholomew.
B . . .	W. G. Barnett . . .	Geo. A. C. Barnett	John K. Perley.
C . . .	Otto W. Parisen . . .	William H. Ennis	James H. Fleming.
D . . .	A. De Baire . . .	John S. Harrison	James A. Greene.
E . . .	W. W. Hammell . . .	Henry C. Perley . . .	Wm. S. Andrews.
F . . .	Edward Jardine . . .	Almar P. Webster	Robt. McKechnie.
G . . .	J. C. Rodiques . . .	Lawrence Leahy . . .	Geo. W. Debevoise.
H . . .	C. W. Prescott . . .	Frank Silva . . .	Edward O. Cooper
I . . .	Leon Barnard . . .	Wm. H. Russell . . .	Richard Burdett.
K . . .	J. E. Whiting, Jr.	Richard H. Morris	George H. Herbert.
		Victor Kingsoehr.	

FOURTH RHODE ISLAND.

Colonel, J. P. Rodman; Lieutenant Colonel, G. W. Tew; Major, J. A. Allen; Adjutant, J. Y. Curtis; Quartermaster, C. S. Smith; Surgeon, H. W. Rives; Assistant Surgeon, R. Millar; Chaplain, A. B. Flanders.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieuts.	Second Lieuts.
A . . .	J. Brown . . .	Charles Johnson . . .	J. W. Lyons.
B . . .	M. P. Bufum . . .	O. H. Greene . . .	A. H. Burdick.
C . . .	H. Simons . . .	O. J. Capdore . . .	E. Joslyn.
D . . .	N. Kenyon . . .	W. A. Read . . .	O. A. Baker.
E . . .	W. S. Chase . . .	J. T. P. Bucklin . . .	G. T. Crowninshield
F . . .	L. E. Kent . . .	W. F. Hall . . .	G. E. Curtis.
G . . .	J. M. Hopkins . . .	C. W. Monroe . . .	J. S. Smith.
H . . .	C. Tillinghast . . .	C. F. Bowen . . .	F. W. Harback.
I . . .	E. E. Lapham . . .	E. W. West . . .	Z. B. Smith.
K . . .	W. C. Wood . . .	F. A. Chase . . .	H. L. Starkweather.

FIFTH RHODE ISLAND BATTALION.

Major, Job Wright; Adjutant, Charles H. Chapman; Quartermaster, M. Gladding; Assistant Surgeon, A. Potter; Chaplain, W. B. Noyes.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieuts.	Second Lieuts.
A . . .	J. Wheeler . . .	D. S. Remington . . .	W. W. Douglas.
B . . .	A. G. Wright . . .	W. A. Hall . . .	G. G. Hopkins.
C . . .	J. M. Eddy . . .	John C. Snow . . .	J. Moran.
D . . .	George H. Grant . . .	H. R. Pearce . . .	J. M. Wheaton.
E . . .	Job Arnold . . .	— — — — —	— — — — —

EIGHTY-NINTH NEW YORK.

Colonel, H. S. Fairchild; Lieutenant Colonel, J. C. Roble; Major, D. T. Everts; Adjutant, J. E. Shepherd; Quartermaster, C. H. Webster; Surgeon, T. H. Squire; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Smith; Chaplain, N. E. Pierson.

Co.	Captains.	First Lieuts.	Second Lieuts.
A . . .	N. Coryell . . .	F. Burt . . .	W. A. Cahill.
B . . .	J. B. Hagley . . .	Henry Pratt . . .	C. J. Read.
C . . .	C. W. Burt . . .	N. A. Newton . . .	H. C. Rome.
D . . .	J. Morrison . . .	A. M. Bingham . . .	W. N. Benedict.
E . . .	S. L. Judd . . .	W. M. Lewis . . .	F. Davenport.
F . . .	J. B. Vaname . . .	E. M. Bloomer . . .	A. Morris.
G . . .	W. B. Guernsey . . .	M. Ruffer . . .	J. S. Bonk.

<i>Co.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>First Lieuts.</i>	<i>Second Lieuts.</i>
H . . .	R. Brown	J. M. Remington	F. W. Tremaine.
I . . .	T. L. Jugland	George Ballou	— — —
K . . .	— — —	R. P. Cormack	— — —

BATTERY F—RHODE ISLAND BRIGADE.

Captain, Charles Belgier; 156 men; 120 horses; 4 10-pounder Parrott guns; 2 12-pounder field howitzers.

THE EXPEDITIONARY VESSELS.

The transport fleet, which rendezvoused at Annapolis, consisted of upwards of fifty-five vessels, ranging in class from the small steam-tug to the huge side-wheel steamer, and from the diminutive schooner to as sturdy a ship as ever sailed under canvas. The tonnage of the fleet ranges from 100 to 1200 tons, and the draft of the vessels from three to eleven feet. The number of vessels of each class in the fleet is as follows:—

Steamers	11	Brig	1
Propellers, (gunboats,)	9	Schooners	21
Ships	4	Barges	—
Barks	4		

The steamers, to whom the burden fell of carrying the greater portion of the troops, with their masters, are as follows:—

<i>Steamers.</i>	<i>Captains.</i>	
Guide	Capt. E. E. Vaill	Purchased.
New Brunswick	Capt. Winchester	Chartered.
New York	Capt. David Clark	Chartered.
Northerner	Capt. Masson	Purchased.
Cossack	Capt. J. N. Bennett	Purchased.
Eastern Queen	Capt. Collins	Chartered.
Suwanee	Capt. Padelford	Purchased.
Eastern State	Capt. John Teale	Chartered.
Union	Capt. W. H. Chambers	Purchased.
George Peabody	Capt. — — —	Purchased.
Louisiana	Capt. — — —	Chartered.

GUNBOATS OR ARMED TRANSPORTS.

The following is a list of armed transports, screw propellers, all of one class, together with the armament of each, intended for the double purpose of carrying troops, covering their own landings, and assisting in an attack:—

Gunboat Picket, Capt. Thos. P. Ives, four guns; two 12-pounder Wiard guns, rifled; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Gunboat Pioneer, Capt. Charles E. Baker, four guns; one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder Wiard rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Gunboat Ranger, Capt. J. B. Childs, seven guns; two 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns; four 12-pounder Wiard rifled guns; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Gunboat Sentinel, Capt. Joshua Couillard, four guns; one

30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder Wiard rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Gunboat Zouave, Capt. Wm. Hunt, four guns; one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer.

Gunboat Lancer, Capt. N. B. Mosley, four guns; one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder Wiard rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Gunboat Chasseur, Capt. Wm. West, four guns; two 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns; two 6-pounder Wiard rifled guns.

Gunboat Vidette, Capt. Benj. Fenner, three guns; one 30-pounder Parrott rifled gun; one 12-pounder boat howitzer; one 12-pounder mountain howitzer.

Gunboat Hussar, Capt. F. Crocker, four guns; two 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns; two 6-pounder Wiard rifled guns.

Total, nine gunboats, thirty-eight guns.

SAILING TROOP SHIPS.

The following are sailing transports fitted up for carrying troops:—

Ship Aracan	Capt. Kelly	Chartered.
Ship Kitty Simpson	Capt. R. Hepburn	Chartered.
Ship Ann E. Thompson . . .	Capt. C. S. Merriman . . .	Chartered.
Ship Marcia Greenleaf . . .	Capt. R. Merryman . . .	Chartered.
Bark H. D. Brookman . . .	Capt. H. E. Cheeney . . .	Chartered.
Bark Voltigeur	Capt. N. M. Bly	Purchased.
Bark John Trucks	Capt. Levi Collins	Chartered.
Bark Aura	— — — — —	Chartered.
Brig Dragoon	Capt. J. Liscomb	Purchased.
Schooner Highlander	Capt. E. G. Dayton	Purchased.
Schooner Scout	Capt. N. Torrey	Purchased.
Schooner Skirmisher	Capt. W. H. Richardson .	Purchased.

Of the above, the bark Guerilla, brig Dragoon, and schooners Highlander, Scout, and Skirmisher, each carry one gun, a 12-pounder boat howitzer.

The schooner Recruit, Capt. Coggeshall, is detailed as a hospital ship, and is under the charge of Dr. Samuel A. Greene, acting Medical Director of the Division Hospital. The Recruit carries one gun.

STORE SHIPS.

In addition to the foregoing, a fleet of a dozen or fifteen schooners, of large size, have been chartered to carry horses, provisions, ordnance, and baggage. They are as follows:—

Horse Transports. Schooner Sarah Mills, Capt. S. T. Dayton; schooner W. A. Crocker, Capt. T. D. Endicott; schooner Maria Pike, Capt. S. N. Crocker; schooner Edward Slade, Capt. G. B. Smith; schooner Sarah M. Smith, Capt. L. M. Fisk.

Pontoon Bridge Schooners. Schooner Sea Bird, Capt. Smith; schooner Mary H. Banks, Capt. Banks.

Siege Train Schooner. Schooner Col. Satterly, Capt. —.

Supply Vessels. Schooners Plaindoline, Eliza Seegur, Glenwood, Griswold, Rotche, Emma, U. S. Rue, Jas. T. Brady.

The latter vessels are all laden with provisions, clothing, forage, ammunition, baggage wagons, ambulances, and act as tenders to the fleet. The U. S. Rue is laden with the baggage of the 51st Pennsylvania and 21st Massachusetts regiments.

THE ARMAMENT OF THE TRANSPORT FLEET.

The total number of guns distributed through the transport fleet is 45, not including those on the floating batteries, which, though fitted out at Annapolis, really belong to the naval part of the forces. The caliber of the guns ranges from 6 to 30-pounders, which consist of rifled guns, (field pieces,) boat howitzers, (rifled,) and mountain howitzers for shell. Of the whole number, all but four—the shell howitzers—are rifled, and are of the Wiard or Parrott pattern. The effective range of these pieces is from one and a half to two and a half miles. The expeditious manner in which this armament was furnished is deserving of especial mention. The whole matter was under the charge of Norman Wiard, Esq., the inventor of the steel rifled cannon. Gen. Burnside authorized him to construct the artillery, and gave him two weeks to do it in. Mr. Wiard went to work, and at the end of that time delivered to Gen. Burnside the entire number of guns ready for use, with both ship and field carriages complete, and every appliance for using the guns with equal facility on land or sea.

In addition to this he furnished 5000 rounds of shot, shell, and canister of the Hotchkiss pattern, and 800 rounds of the Parrott pattern. The efficiency of this artillery needs hardly any praise. First, these guns are a most complete armament for the transports on which they are mounted. Secondly, they are ready, whenever required, to hitch horses to, and become the most formidable field artillery. Adding the guns of Belgier's battery to these, and it will be seen that there accompanies the expedition what is every way equivalent to *fifty-one pieces of field artillery* of the most approved pattern, with but six guns in the entire lot that are not rifled.

The entire cost of the guns and ammunition, delivered under the contract with Mr. Wiard, was but \$60,000. The work was done in New York and Troy, and a total of 2000 hands employed in their manufacture.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES.

Though not directly associated with the land forces or the transports, have yet been gotten up under the sole supervision of Gen. Burnside. A good idea of their character is obtained when we say that they are, in every respect, similar to the strongest and largest canal boats on the North River or Erie Canal. They are almost solid, from deck to keelson, and are divided into five water-tight compartments. They have but one deck, on which the guns are mounted; and their working is to be protected by breastworks of bales of wet hay. The caliber of the guns is 6 and 12-pounder Wiard's, rifled, with a range of two and a half miles for certain execution.

Their names, number of guns, and commanders are as follows:—

Rocket—Three guns, in command of Master's Mate James Lake; Second Mate, J. A. Wilson.

Grenade—Three guns, in command of Master's Mate W. B. Avery.

Bombshell—Two guns, in command of Second Mate — Downey.

Grapeshot—Two guns, in command of Second Mate N. B. McKean.

Shrapnell—Two guns, in command of Master's Mate Ernest Staples; Second Mate — Riley.

The commanders of the flotilla are Acting Master's Mates Ernest Staples and James Lake, with the former as senior officer. They each carry a crew of from twelve to eighteen gunners. They will be taken in tow by steamers, and when brought into action anchored in position. The surface they present to the enemy's guns is so extremely small that it will be very difficult to effectually damage them, unless their gunnery is much superior to what it has been on like occasions heretofore.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A signal corps of 22 lieutenants and 66 privates has been organized and instructed in the use of Major Myers's new system of signals for army and navy use, by which orders can be communicated from the deck of one ship to another, or from one division or brigade of an army to another, with great facility and reliability. The act of signaling is performed by waving, in certain directions, to represent certain combinations of figures, which in turn represent the letters of the alphabet, different colored and sized flags, and at night colored lights, on staffs sixteen feet long. The flagman knows how to make the movements when the combination of figures is announced to him; but the letter represented by the combination is only known to the signal officer, who stands by and directs him, and reads in return the signals from the opposite correspondent.

The names of the signal officers accompanying the expedition are as follows:—

Lieut. Fricker, Lieut. Thos. R. Robeson, Lieut. Thos. Foster, instructors, 8th Pennsylvania. Lieut. M. B. Bessey, Lieut. N. F. Draper, 25th Massachusetts. Lieut. N. F. Barrett, Lieut. Luther Bradley, 27th Massachusetts. Lieut. Thos. B. Marsh, Lieut. W. H. Barker, 51st New York. Lieut. J. Lyman Van Buren, Lieut. R. T. Gordon, 53d New York. Lieut. Deming Jarvis, Lieut. W. S. Barstow, 24th Massachusetts. Lieut. Sanford B. Palmer, Lieut. Samuel M. Smith, 10th Connecticut. Lieut. Peter H. Niles, Lieut. Anthony Lang, 23d Massachusetts. Lieut. George W. Warner, Lieut. Fred. Schlachter, 11th Connecticut. Lieut. Charles A. Breed, Lieut. Marvin Wait, 8th Connecticut. Lieut. J. C. Reed, Lieut. J. G. Beaver, 51st Pennsylvania. Lieut. J. W. Hopkins, Lieut. T. H. Shumway, 21st Massachusetts.

FRENCH PONTON TRAIN.

There have been built expressly for this expedition some 300 bridge floats, or boats, to form a pontoon train of the French pattern.

To express it more definitely, they are like a fisherman's yawl, eight feet wide and about thirty feet long. They are placed two abreast in the water, stringers and plank laid upon them, and the bridge is then done. When wanted for use elsewhere, they can be placed upon wheels and axles, which accompany them, and be drawn by horses any where it is desired to go. A large portion of the train is at Fortress Monroe, and its entire length is 5440 ft.

Another pontoon train, of the regular India rubber pattern, also accompanied the expedition in charge of Mr. S. D. Field. It had been satisfactorily tested on the Severn River at Annapolis.

DIVISION HOSPITAL.

Major Church, Division Surgeon, established very excellent accommodations for the sick and wounded. The schooner *Re-cruit*, one of the best vessels in the fleet, is fitted up with four hundred and forty berths on two decks in her hold, and furnished with every appliance necessary to the care and comfort of the disabled. The Division Hospital-ship is in charge of Dr. Samuel A. Greene, of the 24th Massachusetts, assisted by Dr. Theron Temple, of the 25th Massachusetts, and Dr. Dodge, of the 51st New York.

THE NUMBER OF TROOPS.

The total number of troops is about sixteen thousand, comprising fifteen regiments of infantry, one battalion of infantry, and one battery of artillery, besides the gunners and sailors on board ship.

The assignment of the troops to the transports, after considerable figuring and consulting, was finally made in the following order :—

FIRST BRIGADE.

25th Massachusetts, steamer New York and propeller Zouave.
23d Massachusetts, propeller Hussar and schooner Highlander.
27th Massachusetts, propeller Ranger and bark Guerilla.
10th Connecticut, steamer New Brunswick and schooner Skirmisher.
34th Massachusetts, steamer Guide and propeller Vidette.

SECOND BRIGADE.

21st Massachusetts, steamer Northerner.
51st Pennsylvania, steamer Cossack and schooner Scout.
51st New York, propellers Lancer and Pioneer.
9th New Jersey, ship Ann E. Thompson and brig Dragoon.
6th New Hampshire, steamer Louisiana.

THIRD BRIGADE.

4th Rhode Island, steamer Eastern Queen.
63d New York, bark John Trucks.
8th Connecticut, propeller Chasseur and bark H. D. Brookman.
11th Connecticut, propeller Sentinel and bark Voltigeur.
5th Rhode Island, (battalion,) ship Kitty Simpson.
80th New York, ship Aracan.
Belgier's Battery, steamer George Peabody.
The steamer New York is the flag-ship of the First Brigade, Gen. Foster; the Northerner of the Second Brigade, Gen. Reno; the Eastern Queen of the Third Brigade, Gen. Parks.

SHERMAN'S PORT ROYAL EXPEDITION.

The military strength of the expedition is supposed to consist of about 20,000 men. It is organized as follows:—

**ACTING MAJOR GENERAL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL THOS. W. SHERMAN.**

The division consists of three brigades, as follows:—

FIRST BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EGBERT L. VIELE.

New Hampshire Third	Col. E. W. Fellows.
Maine Eighth	Col. Lee Strickland.
New York Forty-sixth	Col. Rudolph Rosa.
New York Forty-seventh	Col. Henry Moore.
New York Forty-eighth	Col. James H. Perry.

SECOND BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS.

Pennsylvania Fiftieth	Col. Benjamin C. Christ.
Pa. Roundhead Volunteers	Col. David Leasure.
Michigan Eighth	Col. William M. Fenton.
New York Seventy-ninth	Lieut. Col. William H. Nobles.

THIRD BRIGADE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HORATIO GATES WRIGHT.

New Hampshire Fourth	Col. Thomas J. Whipple.
Connecticut Sixth	Col. James L. Chatfield.
Connecticut Seventh	Col. A. A. Terry.
Maine Ninth	Col. Richworth Rich.

There are various other regiments—as for instance the Third Rhode Island, Colonel Brown; the Engineer Volunteer battalion, Colonel E. W. Serrill, a corps of Sappers and Miners, which joined the expedition at Fortress Monroe, and which we cannot locate in any particular brigade; and there may be still others embarked at that and other points, of which we have as yet no definite information. In addition to the regular land force accompanying the expedition, there is also a battalion of United States Marines, under the command of Major Reynolds. The entire military arm of the expedition may safely be estimated, however, at not less than 20,000 men—for the most part picked troops detailed from General McClellan's command for this particular service.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
1. Steam frigate Wabash, (flag ship.)	Captain Davis	50
2. Sloop Vandalia	S. F. Haggerty	20

<i>Gunboats.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
1. Augusta	E. G. Parrot	9
2. Alabama	E. Lander	9
3. Curlew	P. G. Watmough	7
4. Florida	J. P. Goldsborough	9
5. Gem of the Seas	— Baxter	4
6. Isaac M. Smith	J. W. A. Nicholson	6
7. Mohican	S. W. Godon	9
8. Ottawa	Thomas H. Stevens	4
9. Pawnee	R. H. Wyman	9
10. Pembina	J. P. Bankhead	4
11. Penguin	T. A. Budd	5
12. Pocahontas	P. Drayton	5
13. R. B. Forbes	H. S. Newcomb	2
14. Seminole	J. P. Gillies	5
15. Seneca	Daniel Ammen	4
16. Unadilla	N. Collins	4
17. Shawshene	E. Calhoun	2
18. Georgia	—	4

TRANSPORTS.

<i>Steamers.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Draft, ft.</i>
1. Ariel	Terry	1296	14
2. Atlantic	Eldridge	2345	20½
3. Baltic	Comstock	2723	21
4. Ben Deford	—	1960	—
5. Cahawba	Baker	1643	11
6. Coatzacoalcas	Bocock	1500	8
7. Daniel Webster	Johnson	1035	11
8. Empire City	Baxter	1751	14
9. Ericsson	Cowles	1903	16
10. Locust Point	French	462	16
11. Marion	Phillips	800	13
12. Matanzas	Leesburg	875	—
13. Ocean Queen	Seabury	2302	16
14. Oriental	Tuzo	1000	—
15. Parkersburg	—	715	10
16. Philadelphia	Barton	1238	11
17. Potomac	Hilliard	448	—
18. Roanoke	Couch	1071	10
19. Star of the South	Kearnley	960	—
20. Union	—	—	—
21. Vanderbilt	Lafevre	3360	20
22. Winfield Scott	Litchfield	—	—
23. Illinois	Rathbun	2122	—

STEAM-TUGS.

	<i>Guns.</i>
1. O. M. Petit	A. S. Gardner 2
2. Mercury	S. J. Manton 2

FERRY BOATS.

1. Commodore Perry.	2. Ethan Allen.
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STEAMBOATS.

1. May Flower.	4. Peerless.
2. Belvidere.	5. Osceola.
3. Governor.	

SAILING VESSELS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ship Great Republic. | 17. Schr. Western Star. |
| 2. Ship Ocean Express. | 18. Schr. Saratoga. |
| 3. Ship Golden Eagle. | 19. Schr. S. J. Bright. |
| 4. Ship Zenas Coffin. | 20. Schr. Chas. McNeil. |
| 5. Bark J. A. Bishop. | 21. Schr. David Faust. |
| 6. Brig Belle of the Bay. | 22. Schr. R. S. Miller. |
| 7. Brig Ellen P. Stewart. | 23. Schr. L. Chester. |
| 8. Schr. S. F. Abbott. | 24. Schr. J. Scatterthwaite. |
| 9. Schr. E. F. Allen. | 25. Schr. Snowflake. |
| 10. Schr. Aid. | 26. Schr. D. Molany. |
| 11. Schr. J. M. Vance. | 27. Schr. Ariel. |
| 12. Schr. M. E. Clark. | 28. Schr. Simms. |
| 13. Schr. Wm. G. Underwood. | 29. Schr. Hewitt. |
| 14. Schr. E. English. | 30. Schr. Sarah. |
| 15. Schr. J. Frambes. | 31. Schr. Willard Saulsbury. |
| 16. Schr. Effort. | 32. Schr. S. Collin. |

RECAPITULATION OF VESSELS.

Naval vessels	20	Sailing vessels	32
Steam-tugs	2	Steamboats	5
Ferry boats	2		—
Steam transports	23	Total	84

This is exclusive of the Sabine, Susquehanna, St. Lawrence, Dale, Savannah, Flag, and other vessels of the blockading squadron, which joined the expedition as it passed the points off which they were stationed.

The Belvidere and Florida, the tug-boat O. M. Petit, and the two ferry boats, Ethan Allen and Commodore Perry, having returned, the fleet is now diminished to that extent.

THE RIVER NAVAL FLEET.

The Naval Expedition which sailed from Cairo for the South is as follows:—

The total number of boats is 78, of which 12 are gunboats, 38 mortar boats, and 28 are tugs and steamboats. The gunboats carry 15 guns of heavy caliber each, except the flag-ship of the expedition, the Benton, which has an armament of 18 guns. Seven of these boats cost \$89,000 each to build. They are 175 feet in length, 51 feet 6 inches in breadth, and draw 5 feet when loaded. The bows and bow bulwarks consist of about three feet of oak timber, bolted together and sheathed with the best quality of wrought iron plates two and a half inches thick. The sides have the same sheathing, with less bulk of timber. The sides of the boats, both above and below the knee, incline at an angle of forty-five degrees, and nothing but a plunging shot from a high bluff could strike the surface at right angles. The boilers and machinery are so situated as to be perfectly protected, and may be considered quite out of danger. The iron plating has been severely tested by shots from rifled cannon at different distances, and has shown itself to be utterly impervious to any shots that have been sent against it, even at a range of 300 yards. The Benton is somewhat larger than the rest of the fleet, and has a double hull, with wheels working in the recess, near the

stern. The hull is divided by five fore and aft bulkheads, and thirteen cross bulkheads, making forty-five water-tight compartments. Casemates extend around the whole boat, and are made of twelve-inch timber. At the knuckle on the main deck, the timber is from three to four feet in thickness, solid. The pilot and wheel houses are amply protected by timber and iron sheathing. The magazines, two in number, are each capable of carrying 100 rounds of ammunition for every gun, and afford ample room for the necessary evolutions within them. The magazines can be flooded with water in a moment from the main deck. The mortar boats are built of heavy timbers, the sides of boiler iron loop-holed for musketry, and are so arranged that they can be used for bridges. They will each carry one 15-inch mortar. The mortar boats will be towed into position by tugs.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ORDNANCE.

Since the commencement of the war the three foundries at West Point, South Boston, and Pittsburg, Pa., have-together manufactured for the government—

12-inch rifled cannon	1
11-inch	11
10-inch	10
9-inch	72
8-inch	67
7-inch	1
10-pounders	219
12-pounders	230
17-pounders	24
20-pounders	158
30-pounders	141
50-pounders	36
80-pounders	19
100-pounders	5
150-pounders	9
Rifle siege guns	20
Guns of small caliber	28

Total number of cannon 1046

Of mortars and howitzers they have made—

13-inch mortars	54
10-inch mortars	61
8-inch mortars	26
8-inch howitzers	10

Total 151

They have also turned out the following number of shot and shell:—

13-inch shells	6,000
11-inch shells	2,829
10-inch shells	2,050
9-inch shells	8,200
Shot and shell of smaller caliber	151,727

Total number of shot and shell 178,226

THE WESTERN RIVER FLOTILLA.

FLAG OFFICER, ANDREW H. FOOTE.

Fleet Captain	Com. A. M. Pennock.
Ordnance Officer	Lieut. J. P. Sanford.
Flag Lieutenant	J. M. Prickett.
Quartermaster	Lieut. Wise.

It was made evident at an early day, that an armed flotilla would be needed upon the western rivers. Secession held the Mississippi below Columbus; it held the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and threatened the Ohio, interrupting trade and producing utter stagnation of business along its waters. Three gunboats were ordered to be built at Cincinnati,—Taylor, Lexington, and Conestoga, side-wheel steamers,—each carrying seven guns, which, so soon as they were put in commission, did excellent service, effectually awing secession aggressions, which at one time even threatened the city of Cincinnati! Subsequently it was decided to build eight floating batteries as gunboats, and to protect them in part with iron plates. A ferry boat, which had been employed at St. Louis, was reconstructed and christened the Essex. In addition, thirty-eight mortar rafts were ordered, and several steam tugs. The Essex was disabled in the Fort Henry fight, and is not yet repaired. The Cairo, one of the iron-clad boats, and the Taylor and Lexington are up the Tennessee River, leaving the following named boats to compose the expedition down the Mississippi:—

Gunboats.	Commanders.	Guns.
Benton (flag-ship)	Lieut. S. T. Phelps	16
Mound City	A. H. Kilty	13
Cincinnati	R. N. Stembel	13
Louisville	Benj. M. Dove	13
Carondelet	Henry Walke	13
St. Louis	Lieut. Leonard Paulding	13
Pittsburg	Lieut. E. Thompson	13
Conestoga	Lieut. Blodgett	9

None of the guns are less than 32-pounders, some 42, and some 64-pounders. In addition, each boat carries a 12-pounder boat howitzer on the upper deck. Several of the guns are rifled. The Benton carries two 10-inch Dahlgren shell guns in her forward battery; the others, one each. The Benton is iron-clad every where; the others are iron-clad at the bows and over the wheel houses and engines, with the exception of the Conestoga, which, as before stated, is a side-wheel steamer, and has no plating.

All of these officers, with the exception of a portion of the fleet officers who have been detailed for duty at Cairo, have won the praises of the Flag Officer for their admirable bearing at Forts Henry and Donelson—with the exception also of Lieut. Blodgett, of the Conestoga, a native of Burlington, Vt., who on Wednesday last, assumed command, having been detailed from Boston for that purpose.

MORTAR FLEET.

The mortar fleet is commanded by Capt. Henry E. Maynadier, of the Tenth Infantry, an experienced ordnance officer, assisted by Capt. E. B. Pike, of the Engineer Corps. There are four masters, each of whom has the control of four mortars. The masters are,

H. A. Glassford, G. F. Johnson, G. B. Simon, and F. B. Gregory. Each mortar boat is manned by a crew of fifteen men, three of whom are flatboatmen, accustomed to navigating the river, who assist in bringing the boat into position, and maintaining it there.

Although there are thirty-eight mortar rafts, and although strenuous exertions have been made to bring all into service, yet the competent officers and complement of men needed could not be obtained, and a portion only is at present ready to accompany the gunboats. If others are needed, they will be sent for.

AMMUNITION BOATS.

Although the gunboats have their locker full of powder, shot, and shell, no prudent commander will attempt an expedition of this kind without a supply of ammunition. Accordingly, two large steamers have been converted into ammunition boats—the Great Western and Judge Torrence. They were fitted up at Cincinnati. There are twelve thousand rounds of naval ammunition of various kinds on board these boats; also rockets and signal fires. The boats are guarded against fire, so far as is possible, and are provided with water plugs, so that they may be scuttled in five minutes' time, if necessary, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, or in case of fire or other contingency. Captain W. F. Hamilton commands the Great Western, and Captain J. F. Richardson the Judge Torrence.

In addition to these boats of the regular navy, numerous river steamers are in the employ of the government, used as tow boats and transports, to place mortars in position, and to supply the fleet with coal. Such is a brief notice of the naval portion of the expedition, which has been hurriedly improvised—if the word is allowable in this connection—brought together by the constant effort and energy of Commander Foote and his brother officers.

THE GREAT MORTAR FLOTILLA.

COMMANDER, DAVID D. PORTER, U. S. N.

FIRST DIVISION.

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Lieut. Watson Smith, U. S. N., commanding division.

Acting Master, Edgar C. Merriam.

Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Judson.

Captain's Clerk, Wm. Ferguson.

<i>Vessel.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Schr. Olive H. Lee . . .	Acting Master Washington Godfrey.
" Pera	" George H. Hood.
" C. P. Williams . .	" Amos R. Langthorn.
" Arletta	" Thomas E. Smith.
" Wm. Bacon . . .	" William P. Rogers.
" Sophronia	" John A. Darling.

SECOND DIVISION.

Schr. T. A. Ward, Lieut. Walter W. Queen, U. S. N., commanding division.

Acting Master, J. Duncan Graham.

Assistant Surgeon, A. A. Hoebling.

Captain's Clerk, Archer Tevio.

<i>Vessel.</i>		<i>Commander.</i>
Schr. Sidney C. Jones .	Acting Master	Robert Adams.
" Matthew Vasser .	" "	Hugh H. Savage.
" Maria J. Carleton,	" "	Charles E. Jack.
" Orvitta	" "	Francis E. Blanchard.
" Adolph Hugel . .	" "	Hollis B. Jenks.
" George Mangham,	" "	John Collins, Jr.

THIRD DIVISION.

Barkentine Horace Beals, Lieut. K. Randolph Breeze, U. S. N.,
commanding division.

Acting Master, Geo. W. Sumner.

Assistant Surgeon, Robert T. Edes.

Captain's Clerk, Albert W. Bacon.

<i>Vessel.</i>		<i>Commander.</i>
Schr. John Griffiths . .	Acting Master	Henry Brown.
" Sarah Bruin . . .	" "	Abraham Christian.
" Racer	" "	Alvin Phluney.
Brig Sea Foam	" "	Henry E. Williams.
Schr. Henry James . .	" "	Lewis Pennington.
" Dan Smith	" "	Geo. W. Brown.

RESERVE DIVISION.

Steamer Octorora, flag ship of Commander Porter, Lieut. George
Brown commanding.

<i>Vessel.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Steamer Harriet Lane	Lieut. J. D. Wainwright.
" Owaska	Lieut. John Guest.
" Westfield	Wm. B. Renshaw.
" Clifton	Lieut. J. H. Baldwin.
" Miami	A. D. Harrall.
" Jackson	Lieut. Samuel Woodworth.
" R. B. Forbes	Acting Master — Fly.

It is now about three months since the first steps were taken to form the fleet of bomb schooners, with which, from the first, the name of Commander David D. Porter has been inseparably connected. It is due to this gallant and experienced officer to say, that the fitting up and arming of this fleet has been done under his immediate supervision, and in many important details the government are indebted to his ingenuity and judgment. The plans of the undertaking were projected by him, and in the important matter of mounting and securing the immense mortars his skill is seen and acknowledged. The fleet consists of twenty-one mortar vessels, eight steamers, and one storeship.

The mortar vessels, which, with two exceptions, are schooner rigged, were purchased by the government expressly for the purpose. The vessels were fitted out with remarkable despatch, some having been ready for sea in ten days from the time the work was commenced, while the heavy mortars and shell were transported from Pittsburg, Pa., to New York, the beds built up, iron carriages constructed, the mortars mounted, and every vessel ready for sea in the short space of twenty-nine days. That Commander Porter intends to make his presence felt wherever he goes, is evident from the fact that the flotilla is provided with powder and bombshells enough to rain a shower of iron hail over half of rebeldom. The fleet is manned by two thousand offi-

cers and seamen, not one of whom is over thirty-five years of age, —strong, vigorous, and brave. Both officers and men were selected by Commander Porter for this special service, and, with the exceptions of the commanders of divisions, the officers all belong to the volunteer navy, than whom a more intelligent, brave, and experienced body of seamen cannot be found in the world. Their hearts are in the work, and all that men dare do will be attempted by these men.

The Harriet Lane is at present the flag ship of Commander Porter, the Octorora and the other steamers of the reserve division not having joined the flotilla. They are expected to proceed to Ship Island, where Commander Porter will transfer his flag to the Octorora, which has been fitted up especially for his accommodation.

THE 300-POUNDER GUN OF ENGLAND.

A preliminary trial of the immense three hundred-pounder gun, manufactured at the works of Sir W. Armstrong, Elswick, took place February 23d, at Shoeburyness, in the presence of the members of the Ordnance Select Committee, Sir W. Armstrong, and a number of scientific gentlemen. The tremendous weapon was worked with the utmost ease and facility by a small number of gunners, and the experiments were considered in every respect successful. The gun, not being yet rifled, was of course used as a smooth bore, and was repeatedly fired with a solid spherical shot weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, and a charge of forty pounds of powder. The experiments are preliminary to a trial of the power of the weapon when directed against armor plates, and after such trial the gun will be returned to the Royal Arsenal and rifled, so as to become adapted for projectile shot of three hundred pounds and upward.

RELATIVE VALUE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

According to a general order issued by General Halleck, the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war, which was adopted between the United States and Great Britain during the war of 1812, regulates the rate of exchange at the present time by order of General McClellan:—

- General, Commander-in-Chief or Admiral — sixty men.
- Lieutenant General or Vice Admiral — forty men.
- Major General or Rear Admiral — thirty men.
- Brigadier General or Commodore with a broad pennant and a Captain under him — twenty men.
- Colonel or Captain of a line of battle ship — fifteen men.
- Lieutenant Colonel or Captain of a frigate — ten men.
- Major or Commander of a sloop of war, bomb ketch, fire ship or packet — eight men.
- Captain or Lieutenant or Master — six men.
- Lieutenant or Master's Mate — four men.
- Sub-Lieutenant, or Ensign, or Midshipman, Warrant Officers, Masters of merchant vessels, and Captains of private-armed vessels — three men.
- Non-commissioned officers, or Lieutenants, and Mates of private-armed vessels, Mates of merchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships of war — two men.
- Private soldiers or seamen — one man.

STATISTICS OF THE ARMY.

States and Territories.	Enlisted for Three Months.	Enlisted for the War.	Aggregate.	Proportion of Population
California . . . . .	. . .	4,638	4,638	1 to 82
Connecticut	2,236	12,400	14,636	1 to 31
Delaware	775	2,000	2,775	1 to 40
Illinois	4,941	80,000	84,941	1 to 20
Indiana	4,686	57,332	62,018	1 to 22
Iowa	968	19,800	20,768	1 to 33
Kentucky . . . . .	. . .	15,000	15,000	1 to 77
Maine	768	14,239	15,007	1 to 41
Maryland . . . . .	. . .	7,000	7,000	1 to 105
Massachusetts	3,435	26,760	30,195	1 to 41
Michigan	781	28,550	29,331	1 to 26
Minnesota . . . . .	. . .	4,160	4,160	1 to 42
Missouri	9,356	22,130	31,486	1 to 38
New Hampshire	779	9,600	10,379	1 to 31
New Jersey	3,068	9,342	12,410	1 to 54
New York	10,188	110,390	120,578	1 to 32
Ohio	22,380	109,523	131,903	1 to 18
Pennsylvania	19,199	109,615	128,814	1 to 22
Rhode Island	1,285	5,898	7,183	1 to 24
Vermont	780	8,000	8,780	1 to 36
Virginia	779	12,000	12,779	1 to 125
Wisconsin	792	14,153	14,945	1 to 51
Kansas . . . . .	. . .	5,000	5,000	1 to 23
Colorado . . . . .	. . .	1,000	1,000	
Nebraska . . . . .	. . .	2,500	2,500	1 to 11½
Nevada . . . . .	. . .	1,000	1,000	
New Mexico . . . . .	. . .	1,200	1,200	1 to 09
District of Columbia.	2,823	1,000	3,823	1 to 19
Totals	87,999	694,230	784,309	
Regular Army		20,334		
Total		714,564		

Arms of the Service.	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate
Infantry	577,208	11,379	588,587
Cavalry	68,654	4,748	73,402
Artillery	36,380	4,000	40,380
Rifles and Sharpshooters	11,395	. . .	11,395
Engineers	1,593	107	1,700
Totals	694,230	20,334	714,564

THE REBEL GENERALS OF THE SOUTH.

GENERALS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Samuel Cooper, Virginia, | 3. Joseph E. Johnston, Va. |
| Adjutant General. | 4. Robert E. Lee, Va. |
| 2. Albert S. Johnston, Texas. | 5. P. G. T. Beauregard, La. |

MAJOR GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. *D. E. Twiggs, Ga., resigned. | 8. Benjamin Huger, S. C. |
| 2. Leonidas Polk, La. | 9. James Longstreet, Ala. |
| 3. Braxton Bragg, La. | 10. John B. Magruder, Va. |
| 4. Earl Van Dorn, Miss. | 11. Thomas J. Jackson, Va. |
| 5. Gustavus W. Smith, Ky. | 12. Mansfield Lovell, Va. |
| 6. Theopolis H. Holmes, N. C. | 13. Edmund Kirby Smith, Fla. |
| 7. William J. Hardee, Ga. | 14. George B. Crittenden, Ky. |

BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE PROVISIONAL ARMY.

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|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Milledge L. Bonham, S. C. | 37. *Felix K. Zollicoffer, Tenn., killed. |
| 2. John B. Floyd, Va. | 38. Benj. F. Cheatham, Tenn. |
| 3. Henry A. Wise, Va. | 39. Joseph R. Anderson, Va. |
| 4. *Ben McCulloch, Texas. | 40. *Simon B. Buckner, Ky., captured. |
| 5. *H. R. Jackson, Ga., resigned. | 41. Leroy Pope Walker, Ala. |
| 6. *R. S. Garnett, Va., killed. | 42. Albert G. Blanchard, La. |
| 7. *William H. T. Walker, Ga., resigned. | 43. Gabriel J. Rains, N. C. |
| 8. *Barnard E. Bee, S. C., killed. | 44. J. E. B. Stuart, Va. |
| 9. Alexander R. Lawton, Ga. | 45. Lafayette McLaws, Ga. |
| 10. *Gideon J. Pillow, Tenn. | 46. Thomas F. Drayton, S. C. |
| 11. Samuel R. Anderson, Tenn. | 47. Thomas C. Hindman, Ark. |
| 12. Daniel S. Donelson, Tenn. | 48. Adley H. Gladden, La. |
| 13. David R. Jones, S. C. | 49. John P. McCown, Tenn. |
| 14. Jones M. Withers, Ala. | 50. *Lloyd Tilghman, Ky., captured. |
| 15. John C. Pemberton, Va. | 51. Nathan G. Evans, S. C. |
| 16. Richard S. Ewell, Va. | 52. Cadmus M. Wilcox, Tenn. |
| 17. John H. Winder, Md. | 53. *Philip St. George Cocke, Va., died in Virginia. |
| 18. Jubal A. Early, Va. | 54. R. E. Rhodes, Ala. |
| 19. Thomas B. Flounoy, Ark., died in Arkansas. | 55. Richard Taylor, La. |
| 20. Samuel Jones, Va. | 56. Louis T. Wigfall, Texas. |
| 21. Arnold Elzey, Md. | 57. James H. Trapler, S. C. |
| 22. Daniel H. Hill, N. C. | 58. Samuel G. French, Miss. |
| 23. Henry H. Sibley, La. | 59. William H. Carroll, Tenn. |
| 24. William H. C. Whiting, Ga. | 60. Hugh W. Mercer, Ga. |
| 25. William W. Loring, N. C. | 61. Humphrey Marshall, Ky. |
| 26. Richard H. Anderson, S. C. | 62. John C. Breckinridge, Ky. |
| 27. Albert Pike, Ark., Indian Commissioner. | 63. Richard Griffin, Miss. |
| 28. *Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Va., resigned. | 64. Alexander P. Stewart, Ken. |
| 29. Robert Toombs, Ga. | 65. William M. Gardner, Ga. |
| 30. Daniel Ruggles, Va. | 66. Richard B. Garnett, Va. |
| 31. Charles Clark, Miss. | 67. William Mahone, Va. |
| 32. Roswell S. Ripley, S. C. | 68. L. O'Brien Branch, N. C. |
| 33. Isaac R. Trimble, Md. | 69. Maxey Gregg, S. C. |
| 34. *John B. Grayson, Ky., died. | 70. Edward Price, captured. |
| 35. Paul O. Hebert, La. | 71. Bushrod Johnson, captured. |
| 36. Richard C. Catlin, N. C. | |

Those having a star affixed are dead, or have resigned or been captured since the commencement of the war.

GLOSSARY OF MILITARY TERMS.

ABATTIS. Felled trees, with their sharp branches placed outward, and so interlaced as to present an irregular and thick row of pointed stakes towards the enemy.

ACCOUTREMENTS. A word which comprises the belts, cartridge-box, bayonet-sabbard, &c., of a soldier. When besides these he has his arms, he is said to be armed and accoutred.

ADJUTANT. The regimental staff officer who assists the colonel or other commander in the details of regimental or garrison duty. When serving with a detachment of a regiment at a post, he is called a post adjutant. The adjutant is usually selected from the rank of lieutenants, and receives extra pay and allowances. He receives and issues orders, forms the daily parade, details and mounts the guards, &c.

ALIGNMENT. The straight line upon which troops are formed in battle order.

AMBULANCE. An easy carriage or litter for transporting one or more wounded men from the field to a hospital or other place, where their injuries may be attended to.

APPROACHES. The lines of intrenchment, ditches, &c., by which the besiegers approach a fortified place. The principal trenches are called the first, second, and third parallels.

APRON. A piece of sheet-lead used to cover the vent of a cannon to protect it from the weather.

ARMSTRONG GUN. A rifle cannon loaded at the breech. Its projectile is made of cast iron, surrounded by two leaden rings placed at the extremity of the cylindrical part, for the purpose of fitting the grooves when it is forced through the bore.

ARSENAL. A place where arms are made and repaired, or deposited, and also where military stores are kept.

ARTILLERY. Troops whose duty it is to serve the cannon, either in the field or in fortifications. They are armed with swords. They are divided into light and heavy artillery. The former have light guns, and gun-carriages, which can be taken to pieces, and transported on the backs of horses and mules. The latter have charge of siege and other heavy guns. The artillery usually constitutes about one tenth of the force.

ASSEMBLY. An army-call beaten upon the drum, for assembling the troops by company.

BANQUETTE. A small elevation of earth inside of a fort, upon which the soldiers stand to fire over the parapet.

BARBETTE GUNS. Guns fired over a parapet with wide range, distinguished from guns in embrasure, which fire through a narrow cut in the embrasure, and with a limited field of range.

BASTION. In fortifications the advanced portion of a regular work, consisting of two faces, enclosing a salient angle and two flanks.

BATTALION. A body of infantry of two or more companies under one commander.

BAYONET. A sharp-pointed steel dagger, made to fit upon the end of a musket, as an additional weapon.

BOMB. A word formerly used to mean a shell, such as is thrown from a mortar. When mortars or Pahlgren guns are fired upon a place they are said to bombard it.

BREACH. An opening made by cannon in a wall or fort, by which infantry troops may attack it.

BREASTWORK. Any wall of defence breast-high, which shelters infantry in loading and firing upon the enemy.

BREECH. The extremity of a gun near the vent.

BREVET. An honorary commission given to officers for meritorious service, but not affecting the lineal rank except under special circumstances.

BRIGADE. A body of troops consisting of two or three regiments.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL. An officer who commands a brigade. The second rank in our service, next below a major-general and above a colonel.

CADENCE. Exact time in marching and executing the manual of arms. It is indispensable to uniformity of motion.

CAISSON. The ammunition carriage accompanying a field piece.

CAMP. The ground upon which troops encamp, the form of the encampment, and the tents or temporary shelters of any kind which are used.

CANTERN. A small flat bottle or runlet, in which a soldier carries water. Canteens are made of wood, tin, or india-rubber.

CARBINE. A small musket or rifle used by cavalry.

CARTRIDGE. A charge of powder for any kind of fire-arms. Those for muskets are rolled in paper; those for cannon are put up in flannel. A ball cartridge is one which has a ball inserted at the end of the powder, so that the piece is entirely loaded at once.

CARTRIDGE-BOX. The leather box worn on the right hip in which cartridges are kept.

CASEMATE. Casemates are bomb-proof chambers in fortifications, through holes in which, called embrasures, heavy guns are fired.

CASHIER. To dismiss an officer ignominiously from the army.

CAVALRY. This term includes all kinds of mounted troops, dragoons, hussars, light and heavy cavalry, &c.

CHAMBER. The cavity at the bottom of the bore of a mortar or howitzer into which the charge of gunpowder is put.

CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE. A square (or hexagonal) beam of timber or iron, from six to nine feet long, in each of which pointed stakes are placed at right angles to the sides.

CHEVRONS. The marks or bands on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers.

COLORS. The two silken flags belonging to a regiment.

COLUMBIAD. A gun of large caliber, for throwing solid shot or shells.

COMMISSARY. An officer who purchases and distributes provision.

COUNTER-MARCH. A change of the direction of a regiment or company from front to rear by a flank movement.

COUNTERSCARP. The outer wall or slope of the ditch of a fort.

COUNTERSIGN. A secret word of communication to the sentinels on post.

COURTS MARTIAL are divided into general courts to try important cases; garrison courts for lesser delinquencies; and drum-head courts for summary punishment.

COUP DE MAIN. A sudden attack connected with a surprise.

CRENELATED. Loop-holed.

CURTAIN. That part of a rampart which joins the flanks of two bastions together.

COLUMN. A body of troops so drawn up as to present a narrow front. A column is close or open, according to the distance between the companies.

DAHLGREN GUN. An improved gun, named after its inventor, very thick at the breech, and tapering down to less than the common size at the mouth.

DISPLAY. To open the order of troops from column into line of battle.

DRAGOONS. Cavalry who sometimes serve on foot.

DIVISION. Two or more brigades.

ECHELON. A formation of troops following each other on separate lines, like the steps of a ladder.

EMBRASURE. An opening cut in a parapet for cannon to fire through.

ENFILADE. To sweep with a battery the whole length of a work or line of troops.

ENGINEERS. Officers who build fortifications. Topographical engineers are those who make military surveys or reconnoissances.

ENTRENCH. To throw up a parapet with ditch in front.

ÉPROUVETTE. A small mortar for testing the strength and equality of gunpowder.

ESCALADE. An attack on a fort with scaling ladders.

ESCARP. The side of a ditch next to a parapet.

ESPLANADE. A level surface within a fortified place, for exercising, &c.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE. Movements by which troops, consisting of more regiments than one, change their position with order and regularity upon the field of battle.

FASCINES. Brushwood, or long twigs, such as osier or willow, collected together and bound into bundles of convenient size. They are used torevet a parapet, or to make firm footing on marshy ground, and for other purposes.

FIELD OFFICERS. The colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major of a regiment are called field officers.

FILE. The front and rear rank man constitute a file.

FORAGE. The hay, straw, and oats required for the horses of an army.

FORLORN HOPE. A party of officers and men selected—generally volunteers—to attack a breach in storming a work. The duty is very dangerous, and the survivors receive promotion.

FORT. Any military work designed to strengthen a point against every attack is a fort. If it be an important and complete fort, it is called a fortress.

FORTIFICATIONS are works of strong character to defend a city or some extensive front. When they are made entirely of earth, they are called field fortifications; when of masonry, permanent fortifications.

FURLOUGH. Leave of absence granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

FUSE. A tube filled with combustible materials, which is fixed in a shell; it burns, when ignited, for a calculated time before it reaches the powder in the shell and explodes it.

GABIONS. Cylindrical baskets, without top or bottom, made

of pliant twigs, filled with earth, and placed to resist cannon-shot.

GLACIS. The declivity of ground running from beyond the counterscarp of the ditch to the open country, and swept by the fire of the parapet.

GRAPE. Large shot (usually nine) sewed together in cylindrical bags, which are made to fit like cartridges into cannon.

GRENADE. A small shell with a short fuse, which may be thrown into the enemy's works.

GRENADIERS. The infantry company on the right of the regiment is called the grenadier company, because they formerly carried hand grenades.

GUARD. A portion of troops regularly detailed, whose duty is to watch against surprise and disorder. The individual soldiers of the guard are called sentinels.

GUIDON. Small silken flags borne by cavalry and light artillery.

GUNPOWDER. A composition of saltpetre (76 parts), charcoal (14 parts), and sulphur (10 parts). The charcoal is the combustible part; the saltpetre furnishes the oxygen, and changes the mass into gas; the sulphur gives intensity of heat.

HAVESACK. A coarse linen bag for carrying provisions on a march.

HAVELOCK. A cloth cap with large cape to protect the neck from the sun.

HOLSTERS. Cases fixed to the front of cavalry saddles to hold a pair of pistols.

HORS DU COMBAT. (French: literally, out of combat.) Not able to take part in immediate action. The term includes all dead, wounded, missing, or those who from any cause are thus disabled.

HOWITZER. A piece of artillery with a chamber at the bottom of the bore, in which the cartridge is placed; intended for firing shells.

INFANTRY. Foot troops, divided into infantry of the line and light infantry.

INVEST. To take measures for besieging a place.

INTERVAL. The distance between platoons, companies, or other divisions of troops. In manœuvring, it is very important to preserve the interval.

JUDGE ADVOCATE. A person who conducts the prosecution before courts martial.

KNAPSACK. A square satchel, usually covered with canvas or india-rubber, which contains the necessaries of an infantry soldier.

LADDERS, SCALING, are made of flat staves fastened in ropes, provided at the end with hooks for grappling.

LIGHT INFANTRY. Foot soldiers who act as skirmishers or sharpshooters.

LIMBER. A two-wheeled carriage fastened to the trail of a cannon when it is to be removed to a considerable distance.

LINSTOCK. A piece of wood shod with iron, and easily stuck in the ground, through a hole in the upper end of which a piece of prepared tow-rope is kept burning.

LODGE. A work thrown up by besiegers during their approaches.

LOGISTICS. That branch of "war art" which concerns the moving and supplying of armies.

LUNETTE. Small triangular field forts with the base angles cut away.

MALINGERER. A soldier who feigns ill health to avoid doing his duty. When discovered, his conduct is declared disgraceful, and he is tried.

MANŒUVRE. Any concerted movements of troops at drill.

MARTIAL LAW. A subordination of the civil law to the military, by which the *habeas corpus* act is suspended. Subjection to the articles of war.

MINE. A subterranean passage dug under a work or glacis, and stocked with gunpowder, which may be exploded by a long train fired without danger.

MINIE. A kind of rifle invented by Captain Minié, of France, which carries a conical ball, hollow at the base.

MORTARS. Short pieces of ordnance, with large calibers and chambers, from which shells are fired at an elevated angle.

MUSTER ROLL. A roll, prepared at intervals of two months, containing all the details of company organization. At the same time the troops are mustered and inspected.

MUTINY. Seditious or refractory conduct among troops; the name is given to insubordination associated with violence.

MUZZLE. The extremity of a cannon, or any fire-arm, through which the ball makes its exit.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS are sergeants of various grades and corporals; they are appointed by authorities lower than the President—commissions issuing from him. As a punishment, non-commissioned officers may be reduced to the ranks.

ORDERLY. A soldier of any grade, appointed to wait officially upon a general or other officer, to carry orders or messages. The orderly sergeant is the first sergeant of the company. The officer of the day is sometimes called the orderly officer.

ORDNANCE CORPS. A corps of officers, with regimental grades, having charge of the making, keeping, and issuing of arms and ammunition. They are usually quartered at arsenals and armories.

OUTPOST. A body of troops—usually considered as guards, and relieved from time to time—posted beyond the lines, to guard against surprise of the main body.

OUTWORKS. The detailed works constructed outside the regular fortification, but connected with it according to the principles of defence.

PAIXHAN. A large howitzer, similar to a columbiad, and throwing very large shells and balls. It is named after the inventor.

PARADE. The assembling of troops in a prescribed manner. When equipped with arms, it is called a dress parade; when without, undress.

PARALLELS. The deep trenches parallel to the general direction of a fort, by means of which the besiegers approach it.

PARAPET. The mass of earth or masonry elevated so as to screen a place from a fire of the enemy. It is made so thick that shot cannot penetrate it.

PARK. A number of cannon arranged in close order; also, the place where they are.

PAROLE. The word of honor given by a prisoner to his captor.

PATROL. A small party, under a non-commissioned officer, which goes through or around an encampment at night, to keep order.

PICKET. A small out-post guard.

PIONEERS. Bodies of soldiery provided with suitable implements, who go in advance to clear the way.

PLATOON. One half a company. The two platoons are called respectively first and second platoons.

POINT BLANK. The point of distance at which, when a cannon or fire-arm is aimed, the axis of the piece is on a line with it.

PONTOONS. Boats, or inflated india-rubber bags, upon which planks are placed to form a bridge.

PORT-FIRE. A cylindrical case of paper, filled with a combustible material, and used sometimes in firing cannon.

QUARTERMASTER. The officer whose duty it is to provide the soldiers with quarters and clothing. The Quartermaster's department of the United States embraces officers of all grades, from the colonel commanding to captains.

RALLY. To re-form disordered troops; to bring skirmishers into close order; to collect retreating troops for a new attack.

RAMPART. A broad embankment surrounding a fortified place. It includes the parapet and other raised works.

RANK. The range or order of seniority in commission.

RANK AND FILE. The corporals and privates of an army, or those who parade in the ranks habitually. Lineal rank is the order of promotion by seniority. Brevet rank is honorary rank conferred for meritorious service.

RATIONS. The daily allowance of meat, bread, and other provisions to a soldier.

RECONNOISSANCE. The survey and examination of a portion of country, or any point, with a view to military movements.

RECRUIT. Literally, a soldier enlisted to take a vacant place in a company; commonly, any new soldier.

REDAN. A portion of fortification included in a single salient angle.

REDOUBT. Any small, isolated fort. It is usually defensible on all sides.

REGIMENT. A body of troops comprising ten companies, and commanded by a colonel.

REGULATIONS. A system of orders and instructions on all subjects connected with the management of the army. They are published together, and constitute "The Army Regulations."

RELIEF. A division of the guard—usually one third. These are called first, second, and third relief. The sentinels of each relief are on post for two hours, and off for four.

RESERVE. A select body of troops held back for a decisive moment. In light infantry, the compact nucleus upon which the skirmishers rally.

RETREAT. The parade at sunset, when the evening gun is fired, and the flag taken down for the night.

REVEILLE. The early morning drum-beat and roll-call, usually accompanied by the morning gun.

REVTMENT. Any wall or strengthening process of the earth-works of a fort. Sometimes a work is revetted with sand bags or fascines. Permanent forts are revetted with masonry.

RICOCHET. The rebounding of a shot, usually propelled by a small charge, and with the gun pointed at an elevation of less than ten degrees. By striking in more spots than one, it does greater damage.

RIFLE. Any fire-arm which has a curved groove running

down its length from the muzzle to the bottom of the bore. Cannon are rendered more effective by rifling.

ROLL-CALLS. Stated daily parades of the company, with or without arms, for calling the roll and seeing that every man is in his place.

ROSTER. A list of officers and men, from which details for guard and other duties are made,—on the principle that the longest off any duty shall be detailed for the next tour.

SABRETASCHE (German—*Sabel, sabre, and Tasche, pocket*). A leathern case, suspended at the left side of a mounted officer, in which papers are carried.

SAFEGUARD. A passport given by competent authority to a person passing through military lines. It is usually both for persons and property.

SALIENT. Any advanced point or angle in fortification.

SALLY-PORT. The chief entrance to a fort, to afford egress to bodies of troops, as in a sortie.

SALUTE. A discharge of artillery or musketry in honor of persons of rank. The rank is denoted by the number of guns fired.

SAND BAGS. Coarse bags filled with sand, for revetting earth-works and repairing breaches made in them by shot.

SAP. A ditch constructed rapidly by the besiegers in advancing upon a besieged place. According to the dimensions, it is called a full sap, a flying sap, or a double sap. Those who make them are called *sappers*.

SENTINEL. An individual of the guard who is posted to watch for the safety of the camp, and who paces on his post, always alert, and who holds no communication with any person unauthorized to approach him.

SERGEANT. The highest grade of non-commissioned officer. Besides the sergeants who form part of the company organization, in each regiment there is a sergeant-major, who assists the adjutant; a quartermaster-sergeant, who assists the quartermaster; and a color sergeant, who carries the colors; and, at military posts, an ordnance-sergeant, who has charge of the ammunition.

SHELLS. Hollow balls, filled with combustible matter, which is fired by a fuse. They are shot from guns and mortars, and explode when they reach the object aimed at.

SIEGE. The act of surrounding a fort or place with an army, with a view to reducing it by regular approaches.

SKIRMISH. A loose, desultory kind of engagement, generally between light troops thrown forward to test the strength and position of the enemy.

SORTIE. A secret movement, made by a strong detachment of troops in a besieged place, to destroy or retard the enemy's approaches.

STAFF. The officers connected with head-quarters.

STOCKADE. A line of stakes or posts fixed in the ground as a barrier to the advance of the enemy.

SPHERICAL CASE. A thin shell filled with musket balls and powder.

SPIKE. To close the vent of a gun with a nail forcibly driven in.

SHOT. The following are among the different kinds of shot: round, bar, canister or case, grape, and red-hot shot.

SECTIONS. Subdivisions of platoons.

TATTOO. The drum-beat just preceding the retirement of troops, usually at half-past nine o'clock.

TIME. The regular cadence in marching. Common time is ninety steps to the minute; quick time, one hundred and ten; double quick, one hundred and sixty-five.

TRAVERSES. Masses of earth thrown up at short distances in forts along the line of the work, to screen the troops from shot and shells fired in ricochet.

TERRE-PLAIN. The level terrace of a parapet on which the cannon are placed.

TETE-DU-PONT. Works thrown up at one end of a bridge to cover the communication across a river.

TRENCHES. The parallels dug by the besiegers in approaching a work.

TROOP. A company of cavalry.

TROUS DE LOUP. Conical holes dug in the earth, about six feet deep, and four and a half wide at the top. A sharp stake is fastened at the bottom, and the whole slightly covered, so as to conceal them from the enemy. Rows of *trous de loup* are very destructive to cavalry. (The name is French, and means wolf-holes.)

TRUNNION. A pivot projecting from the side of a piece of ordnance, by which it rests on the cheek of the carriage.

TUMBRELS. Covered carts used to convey tools, &c.

VANGUARD. The body of troops constituting a guard, detailed, from day to day, to march in advance of the army.

VIDETTE. Originally, sentinels on the farthest outposts. Now confined to mounted sentinels on outpost duty.

VOLLEY. The simultaneous discharge of a number of cannon, or muskets, or any fire-arms.

WINGS. The portion of an army on the right and left.

ZOUAVES. Light infantry troops, having a peculiar dress and drill, and trained to exercise quick and unusual movements with great rapidity and precision.

SIGNALS AND TELEGRAPHS,

INVENTED BY MAJOR MYERS.

Small flags by day and rockets and watch fires by night are the principal signals used by the Signal and Telegraph corps, and they are the occasion of many picturesque scenes.

Each army in the field has its corps in readiness with large coils of wire, portable apparatus, and every convenience. There are even reels, like hose carriages, on which is wound wire cased in cord, for communication with the aeronauts when these observers of the enemy's movements make their ascensions. One end of the wire is fixed to an apparatus taken up in the basket of the balloon, (which is held by a strong rope,) while the other end acts as an apparatus on the reel. An officer on the ground can thus direct the observations of those above him, and learn what they can see.

THE IRON-PLATED STEAM BATTERIES.

A proposition is now before Congress for the construction of twenty armor-clad gunboats, for which plans and specifications have been prepared by the Navy Department. The following description of these proposed vessels is from the New York Post:—

The length of the vessel on deck is to be two hundred and sixteen feet two inches; extreme breadth forty-eight feet; and depth of hold amidships thirteen feet eleven inches. The hull is to be built throughout of white oak, and copper-fastened to within five feet of the top of the deck. The deck planks are to be white oak, five and one half inches thick and nine inches wide. On this deck there will be deck lights, fitted with shutters to make them water-tight from below, and two conning houses, (for guiding the ship,) one at each end, which are to be of wrought iron plates, round in form, of two feet diameter in width, and forty-six inches high, the sides to be six inches thick, composed of one thickness of four-inch and one of two-inch iron. The lid of the box is to be four inches thick. At ten inches below the bottom of the cover the sides are to be pierced with four tapering peep-holes, two inches in diameter on the outside and six inches on the inside; while three inches lower down there will be, in intermediate spaces, four other peep-holes.

The armament of the vessel is to be contained in two revolving "Cole-towers," whose outside diameter is to be twenty-one and one half feet, and height somewhat over eight feet. The towers are to be composed of two thicknesses of wrought iron plates, securely bolted to a backing of oak ten inches thick, on vertical timbers. The outside plates to be three inches, and the inside two inches thick, and all plates and appendages to be of first quality wrought iron scrap, capable of sustaining a tensile strain of fifty-five thousand pounds per square inch.

Each tower will have one port-hole cut in its side for a gun; this hole to be twenty-four inches wide and forty-one inches extreme height, top and bottom to be semicircular. In the roof is to be a grating, composed of slabs of wrought iron six inches deep and one inch wide. Each tower rests on twelve wrought iron conical rollers, eighteen inches diameter, seven inches width of face, turned and polished, and with steel axles, to work in a wrought iron circular railway secured to the deck at every eighteen inches of its circumference.

On the outside of the tower, the base, to the height of twenty-six inches above the deck, is to be a glacis, or inclined plane, extending ten feet in every direction from the circumference of the tower itself, and composed of two plates, each one and a quarter inches thick, fastened on proper timbers. This glacis will protect the railway on which the tower revolves, with its machinery.

The sides of the vessel are to be plated with four and a quarter inch wrought iron plates, except for thirty feet from the stern and stern posts, where the plates are but three and three quarters, and nearer the bow three and a quarter inches thick. The deck is to be covered with ten thicknesses of rolled iron plates, each three quarters of an inch thick, and not less than fifteen feet long, and three feet wide.

The entire weight of iron plates needed for one of these vessels is thus estimated in the specifications:—

Plating on sides	221.0 tons.
Plating on deck	248.2 “
Plating for glacis of two towers	40.6 “
Plating for two towers	116.3 “
Roofs for two towers	17.3 “
Decks for two towers, &c.	48.2 “

Total 691.6 “

The motive power is to consist of two horizontal direct acting engines, to work two screw propellers, one under each counter of the vessel. The screw propellers are to be four-bladed, of ten feet diameter, with a mean pitch of twelve feet six inches.

The gun towers will each be worked by an oscillating engine. For ventilating the berth deck there are, besides these, to be four blowing engines and blowers.

STEEL-CLAD SHIPS.

QUALITIES OF STEEL-CLAD SHIPS.

Every one has read, for the last few years, of the progress of experiments in steel-plated men-of-war, and we have had detailed accounts of English and French ships, and elaborate discussions on their comparative merits. The testimony seems to be conclusive that this plating is to change the character of all navies; in fact, that a navy of wooden ships is no longer a navy worth having, if they are to be opposed to steel-clad ships. It seems to be a settled thing that steel plates of four and one-half inches in thickness, and properly backed, will withstand the 100-pounder Armstrong gun at point-blank range. The vessels, plated on their sides, are generally protected on decks by a covering, which is intended to shed any shot which may strike. Besides these desirable qualities, the ships have protection for riflemen. In the great Stevens battery the men serving the guns are to accomplish their duty by the aid of mechanism, which allows them to remain in a place of perfect security. Assuming all this to be true, — and we believe it to be true, — it follows that, unless guns can be so improved as to advance in capability of destructiveness in proportion as material is combined to resist their power, all firing at a ship provided with the most approved armor would be a mere waste of ammunition. A ship so protected, and armed, as intended, with the heaviest cannon, is not only a fortification, but it is a line of forts; it is more — it is a perfect line of circumvallation. If such a ship, in action, should progress two miles, it would be equal, if not to a fortification of that length, at any rate it would be equal to a fortification not much less, and might be equal to much more, from capability of locomotion. Such a ship could destroy any number of wooden ships which might be opposed.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN TWO STEEL-CLAD SHIPS.

Another reflection is suggested by the adoption of armor for ships. How is a steel-plated ship to engage a steel-plated ship? Their guns can do no execution on each other, and sailors,

marines, and every thing destructible are under cover. What is to be done when such ships, if hostile, meet? Are they to salute and retire in search of smaller fry, or are they to fight? If they fight, it would be the combat of two Achilles, without even vulnerable heels. If these ships are all that is claimed for them, there are but two ways for them to engage each other; either to sheer off, and, like two knights at tournament, charge each other, when the probability is that both would go down; or else to close and board, when victory would depend not upon the invulnerability of the ships, nor upon the caliber of their guns; and yet that is what these ships are built for. It follows that a steel-clad ship could not protect a convoy of ordinary transports against the attack of another steel-clad ship. The protector could do nothing but witness the destruction of his convoy. It results, then, that a steel-clad ship is useful only as opposed to wooden ones or fortifications.

STEEL-CLAD SHIPS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HARBORS.

It seems, then, that the peculiar province of steel-clad ships is the protection of harbors. The enemy could never make a landing in their presence, unless we suppose the whole of his forces to be embarked on similar vessels, which is impossible with the most wealthy nation, or unless we suppose the force to be a very small one. A single steel-clad ship issuing from a harbor and encountering a fleet of transports, however well protected, could destroy them. For the defence of a harbor, if a steel-clad ship encounters a similar one, the combatants who possess the shore would have an immense advantage, in the ability which they would have to put such masses of men on their ships as to overpower all resistance in an attempt to board the other. It is easily seen, then, that the protection of harbors and coasts is the true sphere for the action of steel-clad ships. We cannot be too eager to provide this protection. Government has so far had its attention entirely taken up with a pressing need for gunboats. It has done well—it has done wonders; but another need as pressing has arisen for steel-plated ships for our harbors. Let us have forts, but let us have floating steel forts, too. They are forts that do not require workmen to be sent to a certain point to erect them, but forts built wherever men and material are at hand, and to be stationed wherever needed. Such forts might sail soon enough to hold a southern harbor, when there would not have been time to gain a foothold to throw up more than a single breastwork. With such forts the harbor of Charleston can be taken, and only by such forts.

IRON PLATES FOR CASING WAR VESSELS.

A government agent lately left this country for Europe, for the purpose of obtaining some reliable data in regard to iron plates for casing war vessels. In this country, since the rebellion broke out, a number of inventions have been brought forward, both of improved armor plates, and of improved methods of securing them to the frame of the vessels. Some of them would seem to possess merit, and have been awarded patents. For instance, a patent has been secured for constructing armor plates, each having three or more ribs, which are afterwards cut by a lathe, so as

to dovetail (by means of tongues and grooves) into each other. When placed upon the vessel's frame, they are wedged together with keys, driven between them from the inside.

A patent has also been granted for a plan of rolling the plates with flanges on their inner sides, so that they may be secured in position without the necessity of punching bolt holes through the plates. Their edges are so recessed that each fits into the edge of the plate immediately below it.

Letters patent have likewise been issued for a method of constructing and arranging the plates in such manner as to obtain the benefit of their maximum strength and resistance so as to render unnecessary the expense of a heavy wooden framework. The plates proposed are of the box form, and clasp the vessel's frame.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

The introduction of iron armor for ships of war necessitates the use of far heavier artillery than has hitherto been deemed sufficient for harbor defences. None but the most powerful guns possible of construction can be expected to cripple or sink such vessels. Fortunately for us — if the opinions of military authorities can be depended upon — we have a monster fire-arm, capable of crushing in the sides even of a Black Warrior or La Gloire. It is the Rodman gun, which throws a ball of 420 pounds, and which General Bernard says will smash in any steel-clad ship of war. He recommends this tremendous weapon for the defence of New York. It should be furnished for all our principal sea-ports. He also proposes to cut down and make shot-proof the old seventy-fours, no longer of any service, and use them as floating batteries. They would be towed to and from their moorings, and would need no intricate, heavy, and expensive machinery. They would need no store of provisions; no crew but the trained artillerists needed to serve the guns; none of the ponderous lashings needed to secure heavy ordnance in sea-going ships. Heavier guns could be used on such hulks than any ship will ever dare take to sea, except as cargo. Labor-saving machinery could be applied to the handling of the heavy shot and shell, which would not work in a sea-way.

The Rodman gun is cast hollow, a column of water being introduced into the core, which forms the mould of the bore. To insure that the cooling shall be exclusively internal, the exterior of the mould is kept heated during the whole process. By this means the inventor is enabled to cast a larger effective gun than is used by any other nation. They are cast as large as fifteen inches bore, and Mr. Rodman says they may be cast of thirty inches. A fifteen-inch gun is of the enormous weight of 49,100 pounds, and the solid shot thrown by it weighs 420 pounds. A thirty-inch gun would throw a projectile weighing 3300 pounds! The shells that would probably be used with these guns would weigh respectively about 800 and 2500 pounds. General Bernard says, —

“When these iron-clad ships come to engage at breaching distance our earth or stone forts, we do not try to punch holes in them, — we wish to stave in the whole side. For this purpose, masses of large diameter, moving with moderate velocity, are

indispensable. The fifteen-inch shell would probably be effectual against the inclined-sided battery, and would be likely to convert Captain Cole's cupolas into shooting caps indeed. Penetrating and exploding in an iron-clad or wooden vessel, a single one would probably suffice. The inclined side of these newly-proposed ships would not, perhaps, be easily penetrated (though the side would doubtless be stove) even by such a shell. But it must be recollected that about one half of such a ship is not invulnerable — the citadel, or protected portion, occupying only the midships; and the effect of such an explosion in the bow or stern would tell fearfully upon the ship, and upon such of the crew as were not in the citadel. Fifteen inches is the caliber of the gun made as an experiment to test the practicability of casting guns of extraordinary caliber, and their efficiency. The result has convinced our ordnance officers that it is not an extreme limit. A twenty inch gun can probably be made, and not only made, but used with facility and efficiency. Enormous and expensive as they are, such guns may have their 'mission,' and a few of them in our important sea-coast batteries will probably be hereafter deemed an essential part of their armament."

THE MONITOR.

(See engraving, page 63.)

The iron-clad steam battery Monitor, which rendered such timely and efficient service in the naval engagement at the mouth of James River, is one of the steamers built under an act of Congress passed last summer, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advertise for proposals for the construction of iron-clad vessels of war, those making proposals in all cases to furnish their own plans. One of the designs accepted was from Captain Ericsson, the well-known engineer. The work on the battery assigned to him was rapidly completed, and she was launched at New York on the 30th of January last. The following description has been given of her, and we reproduce it as of interest at this time:—

The vessel is described as a broad, long, flat-bottomed vessel, with vertical sides and pointed ends, requiring but a very shallow depth of water to float in, though heavily loaded with an impregnable armor upon its sides, and a bomb-proof deck, on which is placed a shot-proof revolving turret, fitted to two very heavy guns. It is so low in the water as to afford no target for an enemy, and every thing and every body is below the water line, with the exception of the persons working the guns, who are protected by the shot-proof turret. The sides of the vessel are first formed of plate iron, half an inch thick, outside of which is attached solid white oak twenty-six inches thick; outside of this again is rolled iron armor five inches thick. The bomb-proof deck is supported by heavy braced oak beams, upon which is laid planking seven inches thick, covered with rolled plate iron one inch thick.

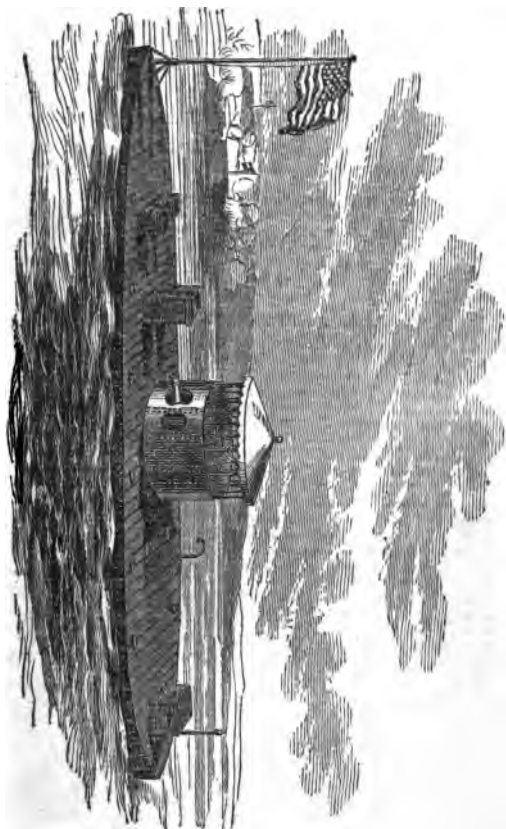
The turret consists of a rolled plate iron skeleton, one inch thick, to which are riveted seven thicknesses, of one inch each, of rolled iron, all firmly bolted together with nuts inside, so that if a plate is started it can be at once tightened again. Upon the sides of the turret that has the port holes through which the guns are discharged, the thickness is increased by an additional

plating three inches in thickness, making the sides of the turret which will be presented to the enemy eleven inches. No cannon shot or bolt has ever yet been driven through such a mass of wrought iron. The turret is pierced in different places with four holes for the insertion of telescopes, and just outside of the holes reflectors are fixed to bend the ray of light which comes in a direction parallel with the guns through the axis of the telescope, which is crossed by a vertical thread of spider's web through the line of collimation. The sailing master takes his position in the turret, with his eye to the telescope and his hand upon the wheel that governs the motion of the small engine, and turns the turret so as to keep the guns always directed with absolute precision to the object against which the fire is directed. A scale is also arranged for adjusting the elevation of the guns with similar engineering precision, and it would seem that the firing should be directed with unprecedented accuracy. The top is covered with a bomb-proof roof perforated with holes. The lower part of the gun carriages consists of solid wrought iron beams. These are planed perfectly true, and are placed parallel in the turret — both of the guns pointing in the same direction. The ports through the side of the tunnel are only large enough to permit the muzzle of the gun to be thrust through. Inside of them are wrought iron pendulums, which close them against the enemy as soon as the gun recoils. Two of the largest Dahlgren guns are placed in this turret. The whole is made to revolve by a pair of steam engines placed beneath the deck.

To give the upper portion of the vessel the proper powers of locomotion, there is suspended beneath it another one of less strength, sufficiently narrow and sloping at the sides that if the enemy's balls should pass below the shot-proof upper vessel, these sides can only be hit at such an acute angle that no harm shall ensue, and in its length approaching the bow only so far that its raking stem may receive the shot fired from directly ahead in the same way, and at the stern giving sufficient space to permit the shot coming directly aft to pass under the shot-proof end without hitting the rudder, which is abaft the propeller. The lower vessel is of iron, one half inch thick, and made in the usual manner. It will carry the machinery, coal, &c., aft, and forward the officers' quarters, ammunition and stores. The two partitions of the vessel are separated by a wrought iron bulk-head. The machinery consists of two horizontal tubular boilers, and two horizontal condensing engines of forty inch diameter of cylinders and twenty-two inch stroke of piston.

The pilot house is only a few feet above the deck, the man standing on a platform below it. It and the turret are the only things above the surface of the deck. With all her armament, coals, and provisions on board, the Monitor draws 9 feet 9 inches, leaving 21 inches height above the water-line. On the trial trip in New York harbor, her speed, by the chip-log, was $6\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour, with 65 revolutions of the engines. The boilers, being new could not be worked up to their maximum speed. The real speed of the Monitor is 7 knots, while that of the Merrimac is only 5. The Merrimac is five times as large, and carries four times the armament.

The dimensions of the upper vessel are, length, 174 feet; breadth of beam, $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet; depth, 5 feet; and of the lower vessel, length, 124 feet; beam at top, 34 feet; at bottom, 18 feet; depth,



THE MONITOR.

64 feet. Interior diameter of turret, 20 feet; and height 9 feet. The vessel was officered as follows: Lieutenant Commanding, John S. Worden; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, S. D. Green; Acting Masters, L. N. Stodder and J. W. Webber; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William F. Keeler; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. C. Logue; Engineer, Alban C. Stimers; First Assistant Engineer, Isaac Newton; Second Assistant, Albert S. Campbell; Third Assistants, R. W. Sands and M. T. Sunstrou; Acting Master's Mate, George Frederickson.

Lieut. William M. Jeffers is now in command, Lieut. Worden having been seriously injured in the engagement with the Merrimac.

Our engraving represents the battery as ready for sea. In preparing for action, the awning over the turret is removed and the square smoke stacks, as well as the shorter pipes, through which air is drawn into the vessel, are taken down. The small square tower at the stern is the wheel house in which the steersman stands. It is made of bars or beams of iron 9 by 12 inches, interlocked at the corners.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Cumberland and Congress were at anchor at some distance from each other at Newport News—about three hundred yards apart. This was on Saturday last. At about half past eleven, A. M., the rebel steamer Merrimac came in sight, and we were all on the alert, watching her movements. There was not very much surprise expressed, as she had been expected for some days. The men were beat to quarters almost immediately, and every preparation made for active resistance. The captain of the frigate, Commander Radford, was not on board, being then occupied on a Court of Inquiry on board the Roanoke. In his absence the command was assumed by First Lieutenant George U. Morris, Executive Officer. As soon as the Merrimac got within one mile of the Cumberland we opened fire upon her from our ten-inch pivot guns and our rifled cannon. Some of the shots struck her, and others passed and fell short. She paid no attention whatever to our firing until she got near up to the Congress, when she fired into her. The Congress immediately returned the compliment by discharging a whole broadside, followed by another. She continued on her course, still firing at the Congress, but seeming not to care much for her, and on coming much nearer passed by her and made direct for the Cumberland, under a full head of steam. On approaching sufficiently near she fired one shot at us, which killed five men, and cut away our main rigging, hammock netting, &c. The Cumberland at once replied by firing into her most vigorously. The Merrimac then drew off for a short distance, rounded to and ran into us, striking us on the port bow, backing off again and firing into us rapidly. We continued all the while pouring shot and shell against her from our nine-inch guns and ten-inch pivots, without producing any effect on her whatever. The Cumberland now began to sink. The iron monster had only run into us once, and still we knew that there was no chance at all of saving the vessel. Although in this dangerous and momentarily sinking condition, the men and officers nobly stood their ground. The Merrimac continued all this while firing occasional shots into us, killing four or five men at every shot. The cockpit was soon filled with wounded men, and poor fellows maimed for life

were scattered over the upper, gun and berth decks. Still our men continued working and fighting their guns in the most gallant manner. Our forward magazine was soon filled with the water which was rushing into the ship, so that it became entirely useless. The best order, under the circumstances, prevailed, but the cries of the wounded were dreadful. At one time, a shell burst through the sick bay or hospital, killing four men who were on the sick list and unable to report for duty. At last the water rushed into the gun deck ports, and it was seen that the ship would not float much longer. She was now all down by the head, and going fast to the bottom. The boats were therefore ordered out, and with difficulty brought alongside. It was, however, almost impossible for the men to get from the gun deck to the spar deck; but some of them climbed into the rigging, and others sprang overboard as the ship was settling out of sight. Everybody was naturally endeavoring to reach the boats; some fifty or sixty men were seen floating and swimming about, catching at spars. The rule now was, every one for himself. Quite a number were crushed by the after pivot gun, which rolled about in a dangerous manner.

The Merrimac, seeing that she had finished up the Cumberland, then drew off finally and returned to the Congress, firing at her as she approached. The two other rebel steamers—the Jamestown and Yorktown—were now seen coming down the James River, and soon after opened fire on the fort and on the ships. The Congress had been fighting gallantly all the while, but now, having had about one hundred men killed, and being at the same time so riddled with shot that she was rapidly sinking, was taken in tow by the gunboat Zouave; but the firing still continuing, she hoisted the white flag and surrendered. A Confederate steamer then went alongside, and took off the officers as prisoners, allowing the men to leave in their boats. Lieutenant Smith, who commanded the Congress, was killed, with a number of other officers and men. Only officers were made prisoners.

The officers of the Cumberland suffered considerably. Among those killed was the Chaplain, J. L. Lenhart, who used to reside on Staten Island. He was not heard of after the fight, and is therefore supposed to have been drowned.

Master's Mate John M. Harrington, of Boston, had his head shot off.

All the poor fellows who were wounded went down with the ship, as they were totally unable to help themselves.

The fight between the Monitor or Ericsson battery and the Merrimac was very exciting. The former vessel was in no ways injured; but there is no doubt that the Merrimac had two or three holes put into her port side.

The men on the Cumberland (at least those who were unable to help themselves from their terrible wounds) all sank before any effort could be made to get them off. *But the good old frigate went down with the Union flag flying, as no man on board would haul it down, officers and men declaring that they would go down before they would surrender.* On the same night, the flag was nailed to her foretopmast, which remained above water after she sunk, by some sailors who left specially to do so, and is still floating there, in defiance of the rebels.

During the whole engagement between the Cumberland and the Merrimac, there was but one man seen on the latter

vessel. He came out of her hatch, and as soon as he was seen a shot was fired at him, which cut him completely in two, sending his head flying in one direction, and his legs and part of his body in another. When the Cumberland was going down the men on board cheered lustily, as they also did when the rebel flag and flagstaff were shot away from on board the Merrimac. There were no cheers nor shouts on board the Merrimac, which, it may be stated, is a screw steamer, completely covered. The other two Secesh steamers had French flags flying, which could be plainly seen at a great distance; but nobody can give any reason for this. To all appearances there were ten guns on board the Merrimac, four on each side, and one each at her bow and stern. They seemed to be nine and ten inch guns, although one or two might have been larger. She began to fire at about half past one o'clock, but we could only occasionally see the men who were working the guns. They were behind their ports, and we could only get a glimpse at them on the recoil of their pieces. Several attempts were made to pick them off with rifle shots, but with what success cannot be ascertained. Every shot fired by the Merrimac went through our ship, but we could make no impression at all upon her — although we gave her over twenty broadsides of solid shot and shell from our nine and ten inch guns.

Our officers behaved very bravely all through the action, losing every thing they had, and escaping only with their lives and the clothing they had on at the time.

The Cumberland sunk in water about fifty-four feet deep. The steamer Whilden saved a great number of those who fell into the water and were clinging to bits of spar and loose wood. The engagement lasted for about two hours, and the Cumberland finally went down with her flags flying.

It must be mentioned that the Congress was not destroyed by the rebels, but by two Union sailors, who were sent on board for that purpose, it is supposed by orders of General Mansfield.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONITOR BY A VISITOR AFTER THE ACTION.

"I had the pleasure to-day of accompanying Lieut. William M. Jeffers when he proceeded, under orders from Commodore Goldsborough, to take command of the Monitor, and relieve Lieut. Selfridge, of the Cumberland, who had been appointed temporarily in the absence of Lieut. Worden. As we approached this novel naval wonder, I was struck with the pertinence of the Norfolk description of her as 'a Yankee cheese box on a raft.' It gives a better idea of her appearance than any of the engravings or descriptions in the New York papers.

"They all fail to afford a correct idea of the general appearance of the vessel, and especially when she is in action. She is oval shaped, one hundred and seventy-two feet long, and forty-one feet in width at the centre. Her hull rises perpendicularly out of the water, as straight all round as the sides of a stone wall, and as flat on top as a table, without any rail or guards around her. She has two square smoke stacks, about seven feet in height, but in time of action these are removed, and the smoke and steam come through grates in the deck, the iron of which is about eight inches thick. Nothing remains on her deck but the pilot house, which is a square iron statue, about three feet high, about the size

of an ordinary dry goods box. When walking her deck, although anchored at the end of Hampton Bar, where the sea is quite rough, not the slightest motion of the waves could be felt. Her deck is as firm and steady as a rock. This position, half way between Newport News and Sewall's Point, has been chosen in order to keep watch and ward over the Merrimac, should she attempt to make another visit to the Roads. *Steam is all the time kept up, and a man on the lookout with a glass keeps a constant watch from the top of the tower.*"

The Monitor cost \$275,000, and her first labor has been equivalent to saving many hundred times that sum. The original cost of such vessels is hardly one half that of common first class frigates, while they are not liable, as our frigates are, to decay, and consequently will cost little for repairs. It is held that, on the score of economy alone, keeping efficiency out of the question the best policy of our government will be to have a sufficient supply of iron-clad ships and floating batteries as soon as they can be constructed.

CAPTAIN ERICSSON'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MONITOR; HER CONSTRUCTION, WORKING, &c.

Before the Monitor left I charged the officer particularly to tell the men not to be frightened. I told him to tell the men, "Let every man go down on his knees, and don't be alarmed when the rebel shot strikes you, because it won't hurt you." They all put the question to him, "Won't the shot go through?" "No," says he, "it will stay out." "Then we don't care," they said. But for this precaution there would have been great consternation when the turret was struck. You may estimate the shock when a shot of 200 pounds weight, moving at the rate of 2000 feet in a second, strikes within a foot of a man's head.

I proposed to the captain to let the sailing-master turn the turret. On one side of the turret there is a telescope, a reflector, the image being bent by a prism. This sailing-master, who has nothing to do on the Monitor, I proposed should be stationed there. He not only looked through the telescope, but by means of a small wheel he turned the turret just exactly where he liked. He did that to admiration, pointing it exactly on the enemy. As the Monitor went round, the turret kept turning (it no doubt astonished Captain Buchanan) so that wherever the Monitor was, in whatever position it was placed, the two bulldogs kept looking at him all the time.

The men were new; their passage had been very rough, and the master had to put his vessel right under the heaviest guns that are ever worked on shipboard. It is evident that but for the presence of a master mind on board of that vessel success could not have been achieved. Captain Worden, no doubt, acquitted himself in the most masterly manner. But every thing was quite new. He felt very nervous before he went on board. The fact that the bulwark of the vessel was but one foot above the water line was enough to make him so. When I was before the Naval Committee, the grand objection was, that in sea way the vessel would not work. I gave it as my opinion that it would prove the most easy working in sea way, and it is an excellent sea-boat. The men are supplied with fresh air (though there is no opening except through the turret), by means of blowers worked by the engines, and they are perfectly comfortable. They can remain on

the top of the turret in the sea way ; it is 64 feet in circumference, quite a promenade. Though the deck is but a foot above the water line, the top of the turret is nine feet above ; and here is the important point, that this vessel is in the sea way perhaps the safest vessel ever built. It takes 670,000 pounds to bring her down. There can be no danger of her swamping. It is very much like a bottle with a cork in it.

In relation to the point whether the Monitor is capable of taking care of the Merrimac, let me say that she would have sunk the Merrimac but for the fact of her having fired too high. If they had kept off at a distance of 200 yards, and held the gun exactly level, the shot would have gone clear through. But Mr. Stimers had the guns elevated a little, and the roof of the Merrimac is so strong that the balls rebounded. Next time they encounter the Merrimac they will leave the guns level, and they won't mind if the ball strikes the water, because the ricochet will take it where they want it. The next time they go out, I predict the third round will sink the Merrimac. There is another great point. They had 50 wrought iron shot which were not used. Captain Dahlgren issued peremptory orders that they should not be used, and they obeyed those orders. Now, wrought iron shot is one thing, and a cast iron shot is another. A wrought iron shot cannot break. The side armor of the Merrimac is insufficient to resist it. The channel is very narrow, and the Merrimac must follow it. But the Monitor can go any where and take the very best position.

A Member. How often can they fire ?

Mr. Ericsson. In about one minute and a half. It is often said one gun would be sufficient, but it is not so. By having two guns you have time for one to cool. You may depend upon it, that if the Merrimac comes out again she will be sunk.

Mr. Wetmore. I should like to ask of Captain Ericsson whether he has heard that one of his shot entered the Merrimac, killed 17 men, and wounded Captain Buchanan, who has since died.

Mr. Ericsson. I have not.

Mr. Brown. It must have been a shell.

Mr. Ericsson. That is not possible ; but if a solid shot goes through the Merrimac, the armor would be carried in in a great many splinters ; the shot weighing 185 pounds, there would be a regular shower of wood and iron ; but it is quite well ascertained that a shell cannot pass an iron plate two inches thick. You can hardly imagine what commotion would take place from such a shot. The decks would be almost literally covered.

A Member. I would like to ask Captain Ericsson whether his battery could not be erected on various points in our harbor for its defence ?

Mr. Ericsson. I imagine that the best kind of a harbor defence is a floating structure that can be removed from place to place.

The Member. You can move this turret in any direction, and save all the expense of your vessel ; and you require only a small steam-engine.

Mr. Ericsson. This vessel is equal to twenty forts. It can move from place to place. In this battery you have a vessel that draws only twelve feet of water. The Warrior, drawing thirty-four feet of water, must come in the middle of the channel, and we could move along the shore. By means of one single floating battery you could defend the harbor better than by twenty forts. That is easily demonstrated.

In a letter replying to congratulations tendered him upon the success of the Monitor, Mr. Ericsson says,—

"Give me only the requisite means, and in a very short time we can say to those powers, now bent on destroying republican freedom, *Leave the Gulf with your frail craft or perish!* I have all my life asserted that mechanical science will put an end to the power of England over the seas.

"The ocean is nature's highway between the nations. It should be free, and surely nature's laws, when properly applied, will make it so."

The following letter from Captain Ericsson corrects the published statement that the ventilation of the Monitor is imperfect, and conveys some interesting information as to the capacity of the floating battery:—

New York, March 16, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: It may safely be asserted that the Monitor is the best ventilated vessel afloat. The blowers draw in from the external atmosphere upwards of 4000 cubic feet of fresh air in every minute, part of which passes through the boiler furnaces, and part through the entire vessel. The trouble during the passage to Fortress Monroe was caused by the sea breaking over and passing into the ventilating trunks, these not being made high enough.

There appears to be a general misconception of nearly every important point relating to the impregnable battery. The most serious error is the assumption that its power was fully developed during the contest at Hampton Roads. The power of the guns alone was tested; with guns of such caliber as the structure was made to bear, the Monitor would sink the Merrimae or the Warrior in the first round. Yours very truly,

J. ERICSSON.

WHY SHE WAS NAMED THE MONITOR—LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ERICSSON.

The following letter from Captain Ericsson to Assistant Secretary Fox will now be read with interest:—

New York, Jan. 20, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I now submit for your approbation, a name for the floating battery at Greenpoint. The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a secure monitor to those leaders. But there are other leaders who will also be startled and admonished by the booming of the guns from the impregnable iron turret. Downing Street will hardly view with indifference this last Yankee notion—this monitor. To the Lords of the Admiralty the new craft will be a monitor, suggesting doubts as to the propriety of completing those four steel-clad ships at three and a half millions apiece. On these, and many similar grounds, I propose to name the new battery *Monitor*. I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. ERICSSON.

SKETCHES OF CAPT. ERICSSON, LIEUT. WOB- DEN, AND CHIEF ENGINEER STIMERS.

CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSSON

Was born in 1803, in the Province of Vermeland, among the iron mountains of Sweden. His father was a mining proprietor, so that in his youth he had ample opportunities to watch the operations of the various engines and machinery connected with the mines. At the age of ten years he constructed, with his own hands and after his own plans, a miniature saw-mill, and also made numerous drawings of complicated mechanical contrivances, with instruments of his own invention and manufacture.

In 1814 he attracted the attention of the celebrated Count Platen, who had heard of his boyish efforts, and desired an interview with him. After carefully examining the various plans and drawings which this youth exhibited on this occasion, the Count handed them back to him, simply observing, in an impressive manner, "Continue as you have commenced, and you will one day produce something extraordinary." These few words of kind encouragement from so distinguished a personage sunk deeply into the mind of the young mechanician, and confirmed him in the career on which he had entered. Immediately after this interview young Ericsson was appointed a cadet in the corps of engineers, and after six months' tuition, at the age of twelve years, was appointed *nivelleur* at the Grand Ship Canal of Sweden, which connects the North Sea with the Baltic, under Count Platen. In this capacity, in the year 1816, he was required to set out the work for more than six hundred men, and at that time he was not tall enough to look through the leveling instrument, and in using it he was obliged to mount upon a stool, carried by his attendants for that purpose. As the discipline in the Swedish army required that the soldier should always uncover his head in speaking to his superior, gray-headed men came, cap in hand, to receive their instructions from this mere child. There are now many important works on the canal constructed after drawings made by Ericsson at this early age. At the age of fifteen he was in possession of accurate plans of the whole work, drawn by his own hand. His associations with military men on the canal had given him a tendency for military life, and at the age of seventeen he entered the Swedish army as an ensign, without the knowledge of his friend and patron, Count Platen. This step excited the indignation of the Count, who tried to prevail on him to change his resolution; but, finding all his arguments useless, he terminated an angry interview by bidding the young ensign to "go to the devil." The affectionate regard which he entertained for the Count caused the circumstances of this interview to make a deep impression upon young Ericsson. Soon after the young ensign had entered upon his regimental duties a matter occurred which threatened to obscure his hitherto bright prospects. His colonel, Baron Koskull, had been disgraced by the King about the time that he had recommended Ericsson for promotion. This circumstance induced the King to reject the recommendation. Prince Oscar, however, interceded for the young man with the King, who yielded to the persuasions of the Prince, and promoted Ericsson to the lieutenancy for which he had been recommended. About this time the government had ordered the northern part

of Sweden to be surveyed, and that officers in the army should be employed in this service. Ericsson, whose regiment was stationed in the northern highland, proceeded to Stockholm, for the purpose of submitting himself to the severe examination then requisite to precede the appointment of government surveyor. The mathematical education which he had received under Count Platen now proved very serviceable. He passed the examination with great distinction, and in the course of it, to the surprise of the examiners, showed that he could repeat Euclid *verbatim*; not by the exercise of the memory, but from his perfect mastery of geometrical science. There are yet in the archives of Sweden detailed maps of upwards of fifty square miles made by his hand.

While thus variously occupied, being on a visit to the house of his colonel, Ericsson on one occasion showed his host how readily and by what simple means mechanical power may be produced, independently of steam, by condensing flame. On the 18th of May, 1826, he obtained permission from the King to visit England. He here proceeded to construct a number of engines of new inventions, which were attended with no trifling expenditure, and to meet the demands then made upon him, the young adventurer was compelled to draw on his mechanical resources.

Invention now followed invention in rapid succession, until the records of the Patent Office, in London, were enriched by the drawings of the remarkable steam boiler on the principle of artificial draught. In bringing this invention before the public, he thought it advisable to join some old and established mechanical house in London, and, accordingly, he associated himself with John Braithwaite. In the fall of 1829 the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company offered a prize for the best locomotive engine, to be tested on the small portion of the railway then completed. Ericsson, not willing to allow this occasion to escape him, immediately set to work, planned the engine, executed the working drawings, and caused the patterns to be made, and the whole machine was completed within seven weeks. The day of trial arrived. The competing engines were on the ground, and the novelty of the race had attracted an immense concourse of people. Both sides of the railway, for more than a mile in length, were lined with thousands of spectators, and to the surprise and admiration of the crowd, the Novelty steam-carriage started, and, guided by its inventor, Ericsson, assisted by John Braithwaite, darted along the track at the rate of fifty miles an hour. In a short time afterwards he constructed a steam fire engine, which excited much interest in London at the time the Argyle Rooms were on fire. He subsequently constructed a similar engine for the King of Prussia, which was mainly instrumental in saving several valuable buildings at a great fire some years ago at Berlin. For this invention Ericsson received, in 1842, the large gold medal offered by the Mechanics' Institute of New York, for the best plan of a steam fire engine. Mr. Ericsson was the first to apply to marine engines centrifugal blowers, now so common in this country in all boilers using anthracite coal. In the year 1831 he applied such a blower, worked by a separate small steam engine, to the steam packet Corsair, of one hundred and twenty horse power, plying between Liverpool and Belfast.

Mr. Ericsson emigrated to this country in 1839, then being thirty-six years old. His first great achievement after his arrival was the building of the United States steam frigate Princeton, the first vessel that steam was ever introduced into with the works

below the water line. She proved a complete success. About the same time he planned the French frigate *Pomone*, fifty guns, which is at present in our waters; she also proving a great success. Captain Ericsson, after the completion of these vessels, gave his whole time to his favorite work, the completion of the caloric engine, which he has since brought to great perfection, though on a small scale. His next undertaking was the planning and invention of the steamer *Ericsson*, which is familiar to all our readers. He did the whole work, from the time her keel was laid to the moment that her paddles were first turned, in the brief space of seven months. Although not answering all that was commercially expected of her, she was an entire mechanical success, speaking more than words of the great genius of the inventor, and as a marine structure she has never been equalled, much less surpassed. The name of Captain Ericsson has been comparatively unheard of for some time past, until the commencement of another new idea of his, as illustrated so satisfactorily in the now noble steam battery *Monitor*. He signed the contract for her construction on the 5th day of last October, and on the 31st of December—being a period of two months and eight days—her steam, machinery, and propeller were put into operation, and on the one hundred and first working day she was launched. This is a celerity which has never been equalled in this country or in England.

LIEUTENANT JOHN LORIMER WORDEN

Is a native and citizen of New York, from which state he was appointed to the navy. His original entry as a midshipman into the service bears date from the 10th of January, 1834, and he obtained his present commission on the 30th of November, 1846. His sea service under his present commission to the end of 1860, had been eight years and nine months; his total sea service being to that date nearly seventeen years. His shore or other duty amounted at that time to nearly seven years, and he was over three years unemployed. His total length of service up to the present time exceeds twenty-eight years. He was last at sea in November, 1860, on board the sloop *Savannah*, twenty-two guns, on the blockading squadron, and was granted a short leave of absence on his return, after which he was sent as a special messenger to Fort Pickens, with despatches to Captain Adams, of the *Sabine*, commanding the fleet off Pensacola, with notice that the fort would be reinforced by two companies of artillery, and instructions to Captain Adams and Colonel Brown as to their conduct in case of an attack by the rebels upon the fleet and fort. He went by the land route, and on the way he destroyed his despatches. As he anticipated, he was arrested at Montgomery, and as no papers were found on his person he was allowed to pass. On his arrival at Pensacola he obtained a pass from the rebel General Bragg, permitting him to carry a verbal message from Secretary Cameron to Captain Adams. He went to him and repeated from memory his despatches. The fort was reinforced, and as he was returning he was arrested by the rebel General Bragg, under the false pretence of having broken his parole; but the main object was to obtain his despatches to the government, if he should have had any in his possession. He was sent to Montgomery, where he was kept for some time as a prisoner of war. There was an intense excitement against him, as the rebel General Bragg had collected a force of 1000 men, and intended

Attack Fort Pickens the very night it was reinforced. Lieutenant Worden was kept in confinement until the middle of November last, when he was exchanged and went to Fortress Monroe, where he joined the Minnesota. He was afterwards detached from that vessel, and appointed to the command of the Monitor.

CHIEF ENGINEER ALBAN C. STIMERS

Is a native and citizen of the State of New York, and was appointed to the navy from this state. He first entered the service on the 11th of January, 1849, and gradually worked himself up to the position of Chief Engineer, which rank he obtained on the 21st of July, 1858. Up to the 1st of January, 1861, his register of services stood as follows: His sea service, under the present commission to that date, was thirteen months; his total sea service has been six years and six months; he was on shore and other duty for three years and three months, and has been unemployed for three years and a quarter, making his total service under the government up to that date twelve years, or over thirteen years to the present time. Since then he has been Chief Engineer of the steam frigate Roanoke, from which he was detached to superintend the construction of the Monitor, or Ericsson battery. He was also one of the committee of three to examine into the merits of the Stevens battery. At the commencement of the year 1860 he was in a situation entirely opposite to his present one, for he was then the *Chief Engineer of the steam frigate Merrimac*. Twelve months afterwards he was on special duty at Erie, in Pennsylvania, and when the Roanoke went into commission was attached to her in the capacity before mentioned. He is a man of a little over thirty years of age, and is well esteemed in both a professional and social capacity by those with whom he is connected. He now stands No. 14 on the list of Chief Engineers, and his future prospects are very good.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD GUNBOAT MERRIMAC.

(See engraving, page 75.)

The Merrimac, the iron-plated rebel steamer, was formerly the United States frigate of the same name, which was scuttled and sunk at the Norfolk Navy Yard, at the commencement of the rebellion, by the officers of the Union government, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. She was built at Charlestown, in 1855, and was pierced for forty guns. Her last service had been in the Pacific squadron. After the rebels took possession of the yard she was raised, and converted into a man-of-war, for their own use. Her hull was cut down to within three feet of her water-mark, and a bomb-proof house built on her gun-deck. She was also iron-plated, and her bow and stern steel-clad, with a projecting angle of iron, for the purpose of piercing vessels. She has no masts, and there is nothing to be seen over her gun-deck, with the exception of her pilot house and smoke stack. Her bomb-proof is three inches thick, and is made of wrought iron. Her armament consists of four eleven-inch navy guns on each side, and two one hundred-pounder Armstrong guns at the bow and stern. Last November she made a trial trip from Norfolk, running down so close to Fortress Monroe as to be seen by the naked eye, but ventured no nearer. Although she was looked

upon by the rebels as a very tough customer for a vessel or vessels not protected as she is, she remained inactive, anchored off Norfolk, until her present engagement. The next engagement will be terrific, as orders have been given to capture or sink her, at whatever cost.

The Merrimac was commanded by Franklin Buchanan, formerly of the Union navy.

SKETCH OF FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, COMMANDER OF THE MERRIMAC.

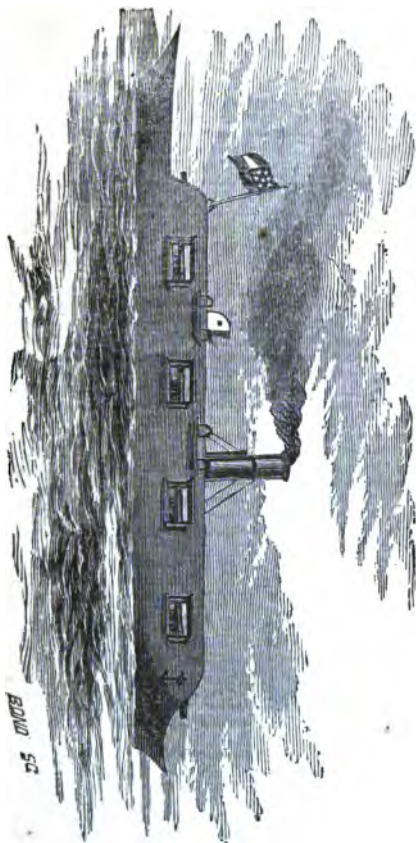
This rebel officer was formerly in the service of the United States, and while in the navy filled the post of Captain, and afterwards was Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, continuing in that position up to the period of his resignation. Some time after he expressed a desire to withdraw his resignation, but was not permitted to do so. He is a native of Maryland, and entered the federal service on the 28th of January, 1815, and had seen some forty-five years service in the federal navy, twenty-one years of which were at sea. On joining the rebels he was appointed to the command of the Merrimac. His brother was an officer on board the Congress, and was in the action of Saturday last.

In addition to the Merrimac, the rebels are now completing two other mail-clad vessels, at the Gosport Navy Yard. One of these is the sunken Delaware, which shared the fate of the Merrimac at the commencement of this rebellion—a very large vessel, which, if ever launched, will be a great acquisition to the secession navy. The history of the other is not known, but it is doubtless some old hulk which has been brought from the watery sepulchre to new and diabolic life. At Richmond, also, two iron-clad vessels are being built, and the utmost activity in this direction characterizes the rebels since their partial success with the Merrimac.

SIX NEW MONITORS TO BE BUILT.

The Secretary of the Navy has determined upon the immediate construction of six floating batteries, exactly or nearly like the Monitor, and the preliminary arrangements to that end have been made with Captain Ericsson. The batteries are to be built with all possible despatch. No better illustration can be given of the remarkable inventive genius of Captain Ericsson than the fact, that after the severe and complete test to which his battery has been subjected, only one improvement, and that a trifling one, can be pointed out. It is the substitution of a cylindrical, instead of a square form in the little pilot house. In the engagement at Hampton Roads, the only injury sustained by the Monitor was the slight springing of one of the "logs" in this square pilot house. Had the shape of the house been round, like that of the turret, it is supposed that the balls would have glanced from the former harmlessly, as from the latter. This change will, therefore, be made in the Monitor, if it has not been already made, and will be introduced into models of the four new batteries. Another alteration of doubtful expediency has been suggested, viz., the transfer of the pilot house from its place, about a rod from the turret, to the top of the turret, giving to that "Yankee cheese box" the appearance of a telescope with one joint drawn out. The only obvious advantage in this change is the elevation of the lookout to a higher range of vision.

THE MERRIMAC.



Improving the experience gained by the first fight, the *Monitor* has been strengthened in important parts, and it is believed will go into the next fight perfectly impervious to the heaviest missiles that can be sent against her. The appearance of her pilot-house is altogether altered, and now presents no salient point against which a ball can strike. Such an accident as occurred to Captain Worden will now be rendered impossible.

These alterations and improvements are made under the direction of Mr. Stimers, the government engineer, who superintended the building of the *Monitor*, and directed her machinery and the revolving of her tower during the fight. His whole energies are enlisted in the success of the battery, and in desiring another opportunity to prove its power against the *Merrimac*.

The navy officers who have tested the *Monitor* are willing to go to sea in her; and Mr. Ericsson is so confident of the sea-going abilities of his description of vessels that he is now preparing specifications for an iron-clad ship-of-war more than 300 feet in length.

Assistant Secretary Fox has quite a collection of relics, which afford practical hints upon gunnery and iron-clad ships. Among them are specimens of plates from the armor of Commodore Foote's gunboats, which were damaged in the attack on Fort Donelson. One of the plates, three quarters of an inch thick, was struck, apparently at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the ball glanced off, making an indentation corresponding to one third the thickness of the ball, and about fifteen inches long. The plate was partially fractured, but the iron was tough enough to ward off the missile. The most interesting object in the collection is a portion of the shell fired from the *Merrimac* into the tower of the *Monitor*. The head of the shell was imbedded in the iron armor of the *Monitor*, the remainder having been scattered by the explosion. Secretary Fox says it is useless to make any more guns of the caliber now used, but that some 15-inch columbiads, that will smash through any thing that floats, must be provided for naval warfare.

OUR NEW IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Senator Hale, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has reported a bill providing for the construction of a steam ram of five or six thousand tons burden, at the cost of a million of dollars, and also appropriating \$13,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad gunboats; \$783,000 for the completion of Stevens's battery, and \$500,000 for extending the facilities of the Washington Navy Yard, so as to roll and forge plates for the armored ships.

There is one grand, practical result from the present war which could not have been attained for the republic under any other circumstances, and that is an iron-clad, invincible navy, the greatest in the world. Hitherto such vessels had been little more than a theory—an experiment in the course of development. The first practical test is in American waters, and by American vessels, constructed by the genius of American mechanics. Their immense success will startle all Europe, add vastly to their public burdens, for it involves not only the construction of new navies, but an entirely different system of fortifications.

It is a grand point to have the start in these engines of destruction, and America will have gained that point over every power of Europe. In the event of a war between two maritime powers, that nation which has the most and best iron-clad vessels first at sea will be able to maintain the superiority to the end. No coast fortifications now built can keep such vessels out of an enemy's harbors. Seaboard cities, with their navy yards and ships on the stocks, will be at the mercy of iron-clad frigates. How do the powers of Europe and the United States relatively stand in regard to such vessels? The following table will show what has been done and is now in progress in Europe:—

England is building	15
France	14
Spain	5
Austria	2
Total	36

Of the English, according to the recent statement of Lord Paget, six are to be of the same model as the Monitor, having a turret and two guns. The Warrior and Black Prince, already completed, are each upwards of 5000 tons burden. In addition to her other guns, the Warrior carries one which throws a projectile of 450 pounds weight. This vessel is shown, by her trial trip to Lisbon, in smooth water, to be in some respects a failure. The iron-clad ram, the Defence, appears to be more seaworthy, but a clumsy structure, though it is stated she made eleven knots an hour. Her burden is 3660 tons. The French iron-plated frigate Gloire is the first ever built, and a few others have been finished by order of Napoleon, which are regarded as an improvement on her; but what is done in this respect is kept as secret as possible.

The United States have the following already built, contracted for, and proposed:—

The Monitor	1
The Galena, built at Mystic	1
The powerful vessel at Philadelphia	1
The Adirondack	1
The Stevens battery	1
The Naugatuck, built by Stevens	1
Iron-clad gunboats ordered by Congress	20
Iron-clad frigates recommended by Senate Naval Committee	20
The iron ram do.	1
Gunboats ordered by Massachusetts	2
Total	49

New York State will probably add one or two more; thus making a naval force of fifty iron-clad gunboats—greatly exceeding the combined iron-plated vessels of all Europe, and able to whip the navies of the world. In the foregoing list we have not included our iron-plated gunboats on the inland waters of the West. As yet we have only one—the Monitor—ready for action. The Galena and the formidable boat at the Philadelphia Navy Yard will also soon be ready, and it will not take very long to clothe with iron armor the new sloop-of-war Adirondack, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Naugatuck—a present to the

government by Mr. Stevens—is not completed. She is a small but staunch iron gunboat—a miniature of Mr. Stevens's leviathan floating battery. Her speed is ten knots an hour. She can carry coal for twelve days, and her armament is a single one hundred-pounder Parrott gun—the most formidable rifled cannon in the world. Like the Monitor, she can be sunk at will nearly to the top of her deck. The Stevens large battery can throw a greater weight of metal than any thing afloat, and she can outsail any war vessel in the world. It will only take two or three months to finish her.

When to these is added the swift ram of far greater weight and power than the English Defence, and the forty gunboats and frigates, all iron-clad, no navy in the world can resist such a force. Not a moment ought to be lost in preparing them for action. The experience of each vessel engaged in actual battle will be sufficient for the improvement of those not yet finished. Soon shall we have an armada which will sweep the seas and be able to lay in ruins all the sea coast fortresses known to modern science.

NEW PLAN FOR IRON-CLAD SHIPS.

Mr. William N. Van Wagenen, of Newark, has a model of an entirely new plan of a shot-proof hull, and iron fort on deck, for an armored gunboat. This plan is fitted, not only for a gunboat, but also for a marine ram. Mr. Van Wagenen proposes an iron-clad boat, entirely shot-proof, thoroughly staunch and seaworthy, with a stationary iron fort, within which shall revolve on a turntable three or four of the heaviest cannon made. The peculiarity of the form of the hull is, that it presents absolutely no mark for the enemy. The side consists, in fact, of two disks joined together at the outer edge, which is sharp, and in practice would be of solid oak, ten feet through, armed on the outside with a band of eight-inch iron. The deck slants upward at an angle of about ten degrees, is sufficiently protected by two-inch and inch iron plates, and it is impossible to fire a shot straight at it.

Every thing which hits must glance off. The bow and stern are of solid oak for twenty to twenty-five feet, and as the ship has no outwater, the sharp, angular prow makes an excellent ram. The water-line of the vessel is a little below the sharp edge, and the bottom is therefore armored for one or two feet down. The stern projects far beyond the rudder and propeller, and gives important protection to these vital parts, which are altogether submerged and out of the reach of shot.

The tower or fort Mr. Van Wagenen purposes to fasten to the deck, believing it much safer to make the guns revolve within, and present themselves accurately to numerous portholes made in the tower. This he proposes to make of fifteen layers of inch boiler plates, laid over each other in a very ingenious way.

He proposes the following dimensions for a sea-going and perfectly sea-worthy iron-clad boat, which will show the novel proportions he brings into use. The hull to be two hundred feet long, sixty-five feet extreme beam, tapering to a sharp point at bow and stern. The lines are alike, stem and stern. Ship builders will see some novel advantages in her form. The ribs and deck beams are nearly alike in shape, and scarcely any crooked timber need be used in the construction. The tower is to be forty feet in

outside diameter, thirty-seven inside, eight feet high on the out-board edges, five feet high amidships. It sets in the vessel, instead of on its deck. She is to be moved by one propeller, and her lines admit of almost any speed, twelve knots easily. She will be of very light draught, as is evident from her shape, and would draw about twenty feet when in running trim. The cost of a vessel of the dimensions above mentioned, built on Mr. Van Wagenen's plan, he estimates at \$250,000.

IRON-CLAD FRIGATE.

The iron-clad frigate now building at Kensington will be ready for launching by the first of May, and handed over to the government in July, according to the terms of the contract.

The vessel, when finished, will be one of the finest of the kind in the world, and will be far superior in many respects to the British frigate *Warrior*. The new frigate is to be 3500 tons burden. Her armament has not yet been fully determined, but she will carry at least sixteen guns, of eleven-inch bore, and will, doubtless, have several deck pivot guns. Notwithstanding her immense weight, she has been so modelled as to draw but fifteen feet of water, besides having the additional advantage of greater steadiness in a heavy sea. She is two hundred and thirty feet long, sixty feet beam, twenty-five feet hold, and will have three full decks. The greatest feature about the new frigate will be the exceedingly small quantity of water which she will be made to draw. She will be the lightest draught of over five hundred tons, except the *Pawnee*, in our navy.

In this respect the vessel will be superior to the much-talked of *Warrior*, the weight of both being taken into consideration. The latter draws twenty-seven feet of water, or more than the whole depth of the Kensington frigate—twenty-five feet. Owing to the declivity in the sides of the new frigate, it will almost be a work of impossibility for an enemy to board her. The declivity of the sides commences at the water's edge. The bulwarks are exposed eleven feet above water mark, and the tops of the bulwarks are situated ten feet from a vertical line that joins the foot of the bulwarks and the water mark. Besides this, the iron plates will be so constructed as to project six feet beyond the stem below water, which will enable them to act as a battering ram, by which vessels may be run down and swamped.

The iron for this purpose has already been prepared, and is now ready for use. Her boilers, engines, rudder, and steering apparatus will all be below water mark and out of harm's reach in case of action. The deck will also be covered with iron. The iron plates below the water mark will all be fastened on before launching, while those on the sides will be put in place afterwards. The iron plates on the sides will be hammered smooth, and owing to the declivity, balls will glance from the vessel. Behind the iron plates the wooden hull will be twenty-three inches thick, in addition to the knees and waterways. The wood used in the construction of this vessel is principally oak, of the best quality. At the present time about 400 men, of which 100 are laborers, and the balance bidders and ship carpenters are employed on the new frigate. As soon as she gets more fully under way this force will be greatly increased. The total cost to the government for the construction of this vessel will be about \$900,000.

THE TWENTY-INC H GUNS.

Many objections are raised to the plan proposed by the War Department of casting twenty-inch guns, besides the danger of bursting. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says, this gun is twenty feet long — too long to be handled on board a vessel, as it must be run in and out to load. The gun carries a solid shot weighing one thousand pounds, or a shell weighing nine hundred and twenty-five pounds. It must, therefore, be loaded by machinery.

SUBMARINE ARTILLERY BATTERIES.

Another project, supposed by many to be new at the present day, is that of submarine artillery batteries — firing guns under water. This invention engaged Fulton's attention. He several times fired a four-pounder, submerged three feet in the waters of the Hudson, and on one occasion he also fired a one hundred-pounder situated at the same depth. With such a battery he proposed to fire into the hulls of enemies' war vessels under their water lines, and thus sink them. Such submarine batteries were designed to be carried in war vessels, and when required they were to be hung and slung over their sides, and submerged.

The advantage that the invention recently brought forward probably has, is in the method of mounting and regulating the guns beneath the water line.

REBEL OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

The rebel force actually engaged in that battle, as appears from the official return, was only fourteen regiments of infantry, five batteries of artillery, and twelve companies of cavalry. The plan of the battle was drawn by Beauregard, and approved by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston on the 20th, the day before the battle; so that Johnston was first and Beauregard, second in command. Beauregard commanded the reserve in person.

Just 1421 of our soldiers were captured by the enemy. Of this number, 871 were sent to Richmond, and 550 wounded men were sent to the rebel hospitals. Our losses of cannon and ordnance stores, which have never been accurately estimated by the Federal officers, are summed up in an official return from Capt. Alexander, of the rebel engineer service, as follows : —

"One 30-pounder Parrott gun, with 300 rounds of ammunition; nine 10-pounder Parrott guns, with 100 rounds each; three 6-pounder brass guns, with 100 rounds each; three 12-pounder brass howitzers, with 100 rounds each; two 12-pounder boat howitzers, with 100 rounds each; nine James's rifled field pieces, with 100 rounds each; 37 caissons; 6 travelling forges; 4 battery wagons, splendidly equipped; 64 artillery horses, with harness, &c.; 500,000 rounds small arms ammunition; 4500 sets of accoutrements, cartridge boxes, &c.; 4000 muskets. Total number of cannon taken, twenty-seven; muskets, four thousand."

In the panic of our troops they threw away great quantities of tools and equipments, the most important of which were 1650 camp cooking utensils, 2700 mess utensils, 700 blankets, 23 horses, 21 wagons, and a large quantity of miscellaneous articles.

MILITARY UNION VICTORIES

**GAINED BY THE ARMY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
REBELLION.**

Philippi, Va.	June 3, 1861.
Romney, Va.	June 12 "
Booneville	June 18 "
Patterson's Creek	June 26 "
Bealington, Va.	July 8 "
Laurel Hill, Va.	July 10 "
Rich Mountain	July 11 "
Beverly (General Pegram's surrender)	July 12 "
Carrick's Ford (General Garnett killed)	July 13 "
Forsyth	July 26 "
Dog Springs	Aug. 2 "
Wilson Creek, (Gen. Lyon killed,)	Aug. 10 "
Boone Court House	Sept. 1 "
Gauley Bridge	Sept. 10 "
Lewinsville	Sept. 11 "
Elk Water	Sept. 11 "
Cheat Mountain, Va.	Sept. 12 "
Papinsville	Sept. 21 "
Santa Rosa Island	Oct. 9 "
Lebanon	Oct. 13 "
Linn Creek	Oct. 13 "
Pilot Knob	Oct. 16 "
Bolivar	Oct. 16 "
Fredericktown	Oct. 21 "
Camp Wild Cat	Oct. 21 "
Charge of General Fremont's Body Guard	Oct. 25 "
Romney (General Kelly)	Oct. 29 "
Woodbury	Oct. 29 "
Platte City	Nov. 2 "
Belmont, Mo.	Nov. 6 "
Piketon	Nov. 11 "
Eastern Virginia	Nov. 19 "
Camp Alleghany	Dec. 13 "
General Pope's victories in Missouri	Dec. 18 "
Dranesville	Dec. 20 "
Capture of Port Royal	Jan. 1, 1862.
Bombardment of Barrancas and Warrenton	Jan. 1 "
Huttonville	Jan. 4 "
Defeat of Poindexter	Jan. 6 "
Defeat of Humphrey Marshall at Paintville, Ky.	Jan. 7 "
Romney	Jan. 7 "
Blue's Gap	Jan. 8 "
Rout of Marshall's army	Jan. 10 "
Mill Springs, Ky., (Zollicoffer killed)	Jan. 19 "
Occoquan	Jan. 29 "
Romney, Va., (General Lander)	Feb. 6 "
Roanoke Island, N. C.	Feb. 7-8 "
Springfield, Mo., (General Curtis)	Feb. 13 "
Surrender of Fort Donelson, Tenn.	Feb. 16 "
Sugar Creek (defeat of Price)	Feb. 18 "
Bentonville, Ark.	Feb. 19 "

Valverde, New Mexico, (Col. Canby)	Feb. 21, 1862.
Pea Ridge, Ark., (Gen. Curtis)	Mar. 6-8 "
Newbern, N. C., (Gen. Burnside)	Mar. 14 "
Winchester, Va., (Gen. Shields)	Mar. 23 "

NAVAL VICTORIES.

Hatteras Inlet	Aug. 28, 1861.
Lucas Bend	Sept. 10 "
Destroying the privateer Judith	Sept. 14 "
Chicamacomico	Oct. 5 "
Repulse of the rebels at mouth of the Mississippi	Oct. 11 "
Port Royal	Nov. 7 "
Destruction of rebel lightships in Wilmington harbor, N. C	Jan. 15, 1862.
Fort Henry	Feb. 6 "
Trip up the Tennessee	Feb. 9 "
Roanoke Island	Feb. 7-8 "
Capture of Elizabeth City, Edenton, &c	Feb. 10 "
Clarksville	Feb. 19 "
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	Feb. 13-16 "

REBEL VICTORIES.

Sumpter, S. C.	Ap'l 12, 1861.
Big Bethel, Va.	June 10 "
Bull Run	July 21 "
Lexington	Sept. 20 "
Massacre of Ball's Bluff	Oct. 25 "
Belmont	Nov. 7 "
Wilson's Creek	
Hampton Roads, Va.	Feb. 21, 1862.

. RECAPITULATION.

Union victories, 68; Rebel victories, 7; ratio, nearly ten to one.

Federal killed 2484	Rebel killed and wounded 12,429
Federal wounded 4192	Rebel prisoners 18,707
Federal prisoners 1440	Rebel losses — 220 cannon.
Federal killed and wounded 8246	
Federal losses — 33 cannon, 4 ships, 1000 muskets.	

By statement of Surgeon General, 3990 have died of disease up to Dec. 31, 1861, which, added to the 2484 killed, will make our loss 6474, besides those who have fallen in minor engagements, of which there are 77.

Federal Generals Killed — Lyon and Baker.

Rebel Generals Killed — Bee, Bartow, Garnett Herbert, McCulloch, McIntosh, Slack, and Zollicoffer.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

We are glad to see that this is already receiving the careful attention of practical minds. It is not too early to begin the discussion that must lay the foundation for a system of military education adapted to our wants and peculiarities as a nation. We have received a pamphlet entitled "A Plan for Military Education in Massachusetts," written by Edmund Dwight, which is worthy of attention, not only on account of the plan proposed, but for the information it gives on the general subject, some of which we condense. France, Prussia, Switzerland, Austria, and other European nations require a certain amount of military service from the whole male population, in order that the material for efficient armies may always be at hand and ready for any emergency. Had we been thus prepared, how much of blood and treasure might have been saved to us! War has been with us a slow, expensive process, and fruitful of disastrous blunders. Mr. Dwight cites the example of Switzerland, our sister republic, to show what the history of the present rebellion might have been had we been prepared for such a crisis. In 1847, seven of the Swiss cantons seceded from the Confederation. They held the strongest military position in Europe, but the loyal cantons put on foot an army of 100,000 men, well armed, drilled and officered, and in thirty days from the first proclamation of the commanding general the war was ended and order restored. Had we been able to do the like, how quickly the days of the present unholy rebellion would have been numbered! In 1856, a quarrel having arisen with Prussia, Switzerland raised an army of 200,000 men, well provided with artillery. Switzerland has no standing army, and as the state is a confederacy of cantons under democratic forms of government, we may find something in her system applicable to our own case. The constitution of Switzerland declares that every citizen is a soldier. Military service is required between the ages of twenty and forty-four. The substitution of one man for another is forbidden, but exemption from service is allowed to certain persons, such as officers of the government and of public institutions, clergymen, students of theology, and others. The militia is divided into the federal contingent and the landwehr. The former consists first of the *élite*, which includes three per cent. of the whole male population between the ages of twenty and thirty-four. The time of service is eight years. Second, the *reserve*, being one and a half per cent. of the population not above the age of forty. The landwehr includes men up to the age of forty-four. The *landstrum*, or *levy en masse*, comprises the whole population capable of bearing arms, between the ages of twenty and fifty, and not included in the classes before described. The male population of Switzerland is 1,140,000, and under this system the little republic has always at her service 275,000 effective men, well armed, drilled, and officered. This force is not a mere conglomeration of militia, but suitably divided into artillery, cavalry, light and heavy infantry, engineers, sappers and pontooners, &c. The men are put through courses of instruction which last from twenty-eight to fifty-six days, according to the arm of the service, in the first year, and for shorter periods in the subsequent years. To complete their instruction the cantons send their men yearly to federal camps of three or four thousand

troops each, where they are kept under canvas for two weeks. A close inspection of the condition and arms of the men is constantly maintained by officers appointed by the federal government. Great care is taken in the instruction and selection of the officers. Each one must go through a course of instruction at a military school appropriate to each arm. There is no higher rank than that of colonel, but when a colonel is appointed commander-in-chief of the army he receives for the time being the title of General, which he afterwards retains by courtesy.

The system proposed by Mr. Dwight for Massachusetts is that every man be required to perform a certain amount of drill before he is allowed to vote. Young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one should be placed in camps of instruction for six weeks during each of these three years. About 12,500 young men arrive every year at the age of eighteen in this State. Deducting 2500 for exempts, we should have 10,000 fresh recruits offering themselves for instruction every year, and as the instruction would extend through three years, a body of 30,000 young men would be in camp every year, who should be formed into infantry, cavalry, and rifle regiments, besides a proper proportion of the special arms of artillery, engineers, and cavalry. The headquarters of these regiments and their camps might be distributed in districts corresponding to the present congressional districts. It should be provided that the youths should be well instructed in the school of the soldier before joining the camps, and this could easily be done at the public schools.

To provide competent officers we should establish a State Military School, whose standard should be at least as high as that of West Point Academy. Mr. Dwight suggests the plan of the Polytechnic School at Paris for a model. It should combine a scientific with a military education. The course of instruction should be such that the best engineers, architects, chemists, mechanicians, and constructors would be graduates of this school, as our best engineers have been from West Point. The cost of establishing the school should be defrayed partly by the State and partly by individuals; and its current expenses should be met partly by the State and partly by the pupils. Pupils from other States to pay a double rate. From the pupils of such a school would be drawn the officers and instructors of the militia. In case of war, officers holding commissions in the militia should have a claim to a similar rank in the volunteer service. By such a system, an effective corps of educated officers would be kept up without expense in time of peace, and in time of war the skeleton of an army would exist, needing only those supplies which a patriotic people, trained to the use of arms, would promptly furnish.

Mr. Dwight thinks the cost of such a system would not exceed \$350,000 annually.

STEVENS'S BATTERY, &c.

The Senate Naval Committee has formally voted in favor of an appropriation sufficient to complete the Stevens battery, and fifteen millions for the construction of iron clad steamers.

THE TAX BILL

To provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and pay the Interest on the Public Debt.

The tax bill, recently reported in Congress, contains one hundred and nine sections.

Section 1 provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with an annual salary of \$5000, who is charged, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the supervision of every detail necessary to carry the act into effect.

Sect. 2 authorizes the President to divide the States and Territories of the United States and District of Columbia into convenient collection districts, and appoint an assessor or collector for each district—the incumbents to be freeholders or residents.

Sect. 3 authorizes district assessors to subdivide their districts, and appoint assistant assessors in each, who shall be sworn to perform their duties without favor or partiality.

Sect. 4 provides that collectors give bonds to such amount as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may decide, with sureties to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the payment of all public money that may come into his hands; and they shall from time to time renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Sect. 5 authorizes to appoint as many deputies as he may think proper, and to revoke the powers of any deputy after public notice is made thereof in the district assigned said deputy; also, to take bonds from deputies for the proper performance of their duties. This section further provides that collectors shall be responsible both to the United States and to individuals for moneys collected, and for every act done by any of their deputies when they are acting as such.

Sect. 6 provides that "It shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations or corporations, made liable to any duty, license, stamp, or tax imposed by this act, annually, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of May next, and in each year thereafter, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the number of articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Sect. 7 provides that assessors and assistants shall, on the 1st day of May next, and in each year thereafter, proceed through every part of their respective districts, and inquire after and concerning all persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any property, goods, &c., liable to taxation; also as to all who are subject to pay license duty, and to value and enumerate such objects of taxation.

Persons are required by the act to make out lists of their taxable property, &c., for the use of the assessors.

Sect. 8 provides that in the event of no list being made out by

persons of property, &c., liable to taxation, the officer shall make such lists, which, being read and assented to, shall be received as the lists of such persons.

Sect. 9 provides that, in case a false and fraudulent statement is made with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration required by the act, the penalty shall be a fine not to exceed \$500 and costs, and the assessors shall make such valuation as they can according to the best information they can obtain, against which there shall be no appeal. Should force be required in making these valuations, assessors are authorized to use it.

By section 10, a written notice must be left by the assessor at the house of any person in his or her absence, requiring him or her to present to the assessor the lists required within ten days from the date of such notice.

Sect. 11 provides that neglect or refusal to furnish the required list or lists shall be punishable by a fine of \$100 with costs, and that the valuation shall be made according to the best information the assessor can obtain. In case of sickness or absence from home, exempt from penalty.

Sect. 12 provides that taxable property, no list of which has been returned, found in one collection district, and not owned or under the care of any person in such district, may be valued for the purpose of taxation.

Sect. 13 authorizes persons who have property in districts other than those in which they reside to make out returns of the same, which the assessor receiving such return shall transmit to the assessor in the district where the property is.

Sect. 14 provides that the lists, where not otherwise provided for, shall be taken with reference to the day fixed for that purpose by the act, (the first day of May next,) and when duties accrue at other times the lists shall be taken with reference to those times.

Sect. 15 provides that immediately after the annual valuations and enumerations are made in a district the assessor shall have the same published in a newspaper, if there is one in the district, or by written notifications to be posted in four of the most public places, (advertising all persons of the places,) and appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the assistant assessor may be made to the assessor during ten days thereafter, which he may summarily determine "according to law and right." The assessor shall also advertise and attend two successive days of the said ten at or near the court house, to receive and determine upon appeals, which are to be made in writing. The question to be determined by the assessor is, whether valuations complained of are or are not in just relation or proportion to other valuations in the same district, or whether the enumeration be, or be not, correct. No increase shall be made on valuations already made without a previous notice of five days to the person interested.

Sect. 16 relates to the furnishing of the corrected tax lists by the assessors to the district collectors within ten days after hearings on appeals are finished, under a penalty of \$500, and their compensation as assessors.

Sect. 17 provides that the pay of assessors shall be \$2 per day for every day they are actively employed in making the necessary arrangements and in giving the necessary instructions to the assistant assessors, and \$3 per day while hearing appeals, revising valuations, and making out lists, &c., with \$1 for every hundred

taxable persons on the lists so made out. Assistant assessors are to have \$2 per day when actively employed, and \$1 for every hundred taxable persons on their lists. Both are allowed the expenses of stationery used by them, and ten cents per mile for every mile travelled in discharge of duty.

Sects. 18 and 19 refer to the clerical duties of collectors.

Sect. 20 requires the collector in each district to notify the public, through advertisements in newspapers and otherwise, that the duties and taxes under the law have become due and payable, and fixing the times and places at which he or his deputies will attend to receive the same. In case of persons not attending as notified, personal demands shall be made at their respective dwellings, and if their assessments are not paid, the collector or his deputies are authorized to collect the tax by distraint and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent. But the goods so seized may be returned to the owner on payment of the tax and cost of process. The succeeding section provides that any surplus remaining from the sale of an article not divisible be returned to the original owner thereof; and the 22d section provides that the property of absent owners, on which taxes are assessed but not paid, shall, after the expiring of six months, be advertised for sale and sold.

The immediately succeeding sections refer to the duties and responsibilities of collectors; the penalty for their delinquencies; the mode of exacting it; the punishment of collectors and their deputies for extortion, or oppression, under guise of the law under which they are constituted; the remission of taxes in cases where establishments taxed have been burned down or otherwise destroyed, and not being in actual use during six months or longer during the period for which licenses have been granted; authorizing collectors and their deputies to examine manufacturing premises, and property therein subject to taxation, and to inspect the books and accounts belonging to the same; providing a penalty of \$500 for the offence of obstructing officers in discharge of this duty; providing for filling vacancies in the offices of collector, caused by disability, &c.; authorizing collectors and deputies to sue for the recovery of all duties, taxes, fines, and forfeitures under the law; concerning the penalties for perjury in the case of oaths required under the act, and relative to the mode of keeping separate the state and territorial receipts from taxes in the Treasury Office.

Sect. 36 provides that there shall be allowed to the collectors appointed under this act, in full compensation for their services and that of their deputies in carrying this act into effect, a commission of four per centum upon the first hundred thousand dollars, one per centum upon the second one hundred thousand dollars, and one half of one per centum upon all sums above two hundred thousand dollars; such commissions to be computed upon the amounts by them respectively paid over and accounted for under the instructions of the Treasury Department; *provided*, that in no case shall such commissions exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars. And there shall be further allowed to each collector ten cents per mile for each and every mile travelled, and his necessary and reasonable charges for stationery and blank books used in the performance of his official duties, which, after being duly examined and certified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be paid out of the treasury.

Sect. 37 provides that five per cent. will be deducted from the amount of taxes assessed if the sum so exacted shall be volun-

tarily paid over to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by railroad companies or corporations, banks, savings institutions, and insurance companies.

Sect. 38 provides for appeal against distraint, after judgment of the district assessor to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is authorized to decree restitution in case of unjust levies.

By Sect. 39 the operation of the act is to be applied to States, Districts, or Territories in rebellion as soon as the authority of the United States is therein reestablished; "and to collect the sums which would have been due from the persons residing or holding property, goods, wares, or merchandise, object or article, therein liable to any duty, license or tax, with interest at the rate of six per centum thereon from the time such duty, license, or tax ought to have been paid until paid in the manner and under the regulations prescribed in this act, so far as applicable, and where not applicable the assessment and levy shall be made and the time and manner of collection regulated by the instructions and directions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury."

Sect. 40 provides that the same officers collect the tax imposed by the act approved August 5, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes." [This duty of collection several States have assumed, and thereby saved five per cent. on the amount of direct tax embraced in the bill referred to.]

LICENSES IN GENERAL.

Sect. 41. This and the following sections provide that from 1st May, 1862, owners or workers of stills, or any implements used as such, shall apply in writing to the collector for a license, which shall be in force until Jan. 1, 1863; the license fee is \$100; for six months, \$50. Collectors must grant licenses to any citizen of the United States who makes due application. Applications must state place and capacity of stills; false statement punished by a fine of \$100 and costs, if sued for.

Sects. 56 to 65 regulate licenses for general business. They are to be granted by collectors or persons specially appointed by the Commissioner of Revenue—no charge to be made for the service. Persons doing business without license forfeit three times the cost of license—half going to the United States and half to informant. Licenses set forth names, place of abode, and of business of parties. One license will not cover more than one place of business, except in case of pedlars and auctioneers. In case of more than one kind of business on same premises, each kind must have its separate license. Auctioneers must have an additional wholesale and retail license before they can sell goods at private sale. In case of death, license continues to heirs or executors upon same premises without additional charge. All licenses herein provided are to begin on the 1st of May next, continuing one year. Persons commencing business after that date must also be licensed.

PRICE OF BUSINESS LICENSES.

Bankers	\$100	Retail Liquor Dealers . . .	\$20
Auctioneers	20	Retail Dealers in general .	10
Wholesale Liquor Dealers .	50	Wholesale general dealers	50

Stationers	\$10	Circuses	\$50
Pawnbrokers	50	Bowling Alleys — 1 alley .	5
Rectifiers	100	Do. every additional alley .	5
Brewers	50	Confectioners	10
Hotels, rent \$10,000 and over	200	Horse Dealers	10
Do. \$5000 to \$10,000	100	Tallow Chandlers	10
Do. \$2500 to \$5000	75	Soapmakers	10
Do. \$1000 to \$2500	50	Coal Oil Distillers	20
Do. \$500 to \$1000	25	Pedlers, with more than	
Do. \$300 to \$500	15	two horses	20
Do. \$100 to \$300	10	Do. two horses	15
Do. \$100 and less	5	Do. one horse	10
Eating Houses	10	Do. travelling on foot . . .	5
Brokers	20	Apothecaries	10
Commercial Brokers	50	Manufacturers of all kinds	10
Tobaccoists	10	Photographers	10
Theatres	100		

SPECIFICATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS.

Bankers. All who keep a place where credits are opened by deposit or collection, and money or currency paid upon draft or check. Incorporated banks or legal banks of issue are not included.

Auctioneers. All who offer property for sale to highest bidder, except sales by order of courts.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers. All who offer liquors in quantity more than three gallons at a time.

Retail Liquor Dealers. All who offer for sale less than three gallons. N. B. This license does not authorize drinking on the premises of the seller.

Retail Dealers. Whose occupation it is to sell goods in less than original pieces or packages at one time — *except* liquors.

Wholesale Dealers. Who sell by one or more original packages.

Rectifiers. Who rectify, purify, redistill, mix, or adulterate spirits under any name.

Brewers. Who make fermented liquors of any name, wholly or in part from malt.

Hotel, Inn, Tavern. Any place where food and lodging are provided for travellers and sojourners, in view of payment, is included. Steamers and vessels feeding and lodging passengers are included also.

Eating Houses. Where food or refreshments of any kind are sold to casual visitors for consumption on the premises.

Broker. Whoever buys and sells stocks, drafts, notes, securities, or deals in exchanges relating to money.

Commercial Brokers. Who buy and sell goods or produce, or seek orders therefor, in unbroken packages; or manage business for vessels, ship or consign freight, or deal in real estate for others.

Tobaccoists. Retailers of cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form.

Theatre. Any place where dramatic or operatic representations are given.

Circus. Building, tent, or space where horsemanship or acrobatic shows are given.

Bowling Alleys. Wherever bowls are thrown, open to the public, whether free or not.

Confectioners. Retailers of sweetmeats, confectionery, or confectionists, in-doors.

Horse Dealer. A dealer in horses or mules, as a business.

Coal Oil Distillers. Refiners, producers, or distillers of petroleum, or rock oil, crude coal oil, from asphaltum or other bituminous substance.

Pedlers. All who travel from house to house or place to place, offering goods at retail. Pedlers offering at wholesale must pay \$50 for license.

Apothecaries. Who keep shops where medicines are prepared and sold.

Exceptions. Where the annual gross receipts or sales of any apothecaries, confectioners, eating houses, tobaccoists, or retail dealers shall not exceed one thousand dollars, such persons shall not be required to take out license.

This act does not extend to the sale of goods made and sold by the manufacturer at the manufactory or place where the same is made; to wine-dressers who sell, at the place where the same is made, wine of their own growth; to physicians who keep on hand medicines solely for the purpose of making up their own prescriptions for their own patients; nor to apothecaries, as to wines or spirituous liquors, which they use in the preparation or making up of medicines for sick, lame, or diseased persons only.

This act does not authorize the commencement or continuation of any trade, business, occupation, or employment therein mentioned, within any state or territory of the United States in which it is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof.

MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES, AND PRODUCTS.

SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTY.

Sections 66 and following provide that on and after May 1, 1862, every individual, firm, association, or corporation concerned shall comply with the following requirements:—

Furnish the assessor, under oath, place of business, use of manufactured article, proposed market for it, and generally the quality or kind to be manufactured.

First day of each month after May, make return of products and sales, according to forms to be prescribed.

Pay monthly the duties levied under this act. If payment is neglected, after demand made, duties to be levied and collected from goods; such levy to be a lien on the goods wherever found. This lien may be enforced by distraint.

Neglect or refusal to pay duties may forfeit the goods to the United States, in which case the collector may take possession, summon the parties interested, giving reasonable notice, who shall show cause, if there be any, why forfeit should not ensue. (The usual safeguards for a hearing are given.) Appeal may be made to the Commission of Internal Revenue. Perishable articles may be sold before decree of forfeiture.

Neglect to comply with these provisions will not only be cause for seizure and sale, but the offending party shall be liable to a fine of \$500.

Where sales have been made of goods not paying duty, the assessor may estimate the amount of such sales and collect duties as if the goods were on hand.

Articles made not for sale, but for the maker's own consump-

tion, and all sales (except liquor and tobacco) where the annual product is no more than \$600, are exempt from duty.

The value of goods subject to taxation shall be estimated by actual sales, or where removed for consumption, by the average market value during the time the duties accrued.

SCHEDULE OF DUTIES.

- Candles, (value 12 cents,) per pound, 5 mills.
- Candles, (value over 12 cents,) per pound, 1 cent.
- Lard, mustard seed, linseed oils, per gallon, 5 cents.
- Oils, vegetable and animal, not otherwise provided for, per gallon, 5 cents.
- Burning fluid of alcohol and turpentine, per gallon, 5 cents.
- Gas for illuminating, per 1000 feet, 25 cents.
- Crude coal oil, per gallon, 5 cents.
- Coal oil, refined, per gallon, 10 cents.
- Spirits, redistilled for sale, first proof, per gallon, 25 cents.
- Vinegar, per gallon, 5 cents.
- Coffee, ground, or its substitute, per pound, 1 cent.
- Pepper, cloves, and ginger, ground, per pound, 1 cent.
- Sugar, refined, 2 mills per pound.
- Sugar from inferior qualities, 2 mills per pound.
- Sugar candy and confectionery, 2 cents per pound.
- Chocolate and cocoa, prepared, 1 cent per pound.
- Saleratus, 5 mills per pound.
- Starch made of potatoes, 2 mills per pound; starch made of corn, 4 mills per pound; starch made of rice, 6 mills per pound.
- Tobacco unmanufactured, 3 cents per pound.
- Tobacco manufactured, not including snuff, cigars, or prepared smoking tobacco, 5 cents per pound.
- Tobacco, prepared, smoking, 3 cents per pound.
- Snuff or tobacco of all descriptions, 5 cents per pound.
- Cigars \$5 per 1000, 10 cents per pound.
- Cigars \$5 to \$10 per 1000, 15 cents per pound.
- Cigars over \$10 per 1000, 20 cents per pound.
- Gunpowder, rifle or sporting, 5 cents per pound.
- Gunpowder, common, 1 cent per pound.
- White lead, dry or ground in oil, 25 cents per 100 pounds.
- Oxide of zinc, 50 cents per 100 pounds.
- Sulphate of barytes, 50 cents per 100 pounds.
- Paints and painters' colors, 5 per cent. ad valorem.
- Printers' ink and ink of other descriptions, 3 per cent. ad valorem.
- Corn brooms, 10 cents per dozen.
- Wooden pails, 10 cents per dozen.
- Straw, palm leaf, and grass hats, caps, and bonnets, \$4 per dozen, 20 cents per dozen; same above \$4 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen.
- Hats and caps, of fur, felt, wool, or silk, \$6 per dozen, 25 cents per dozen; same, \$6 to \$10 per dozen, 50 cents per dozen; same, \$10 to \$20 per dozen, \$1 per dozen; same, above \$20 per dozen, \$1.50 per dozen.
- Skirts, with metallic hoops, \$10 per dozen, \$2 per dozen; same, \$10 to \$18 per dozen, \$3 per dozen; above \$18 per dozen, \$4 per dozen.
- Clocks, \$5, 25 cents each; same, above \$6, 50 cents each.

Pins, \$1 per pack of one dozen papers, 5 cents per pack ; same, over \$1 per pack, 10 cents per pack.

On pins in boxes or other form, 5 cents per pound.

Umbrellas of cotton, 10 cents each.

Umbrellas of silk, 25 cents each.

Parasols, except silk, 5 cents each.

Parasols of silk, 10 cents each.

Wood screws, two inches in length, 1 cent per pound ; less than two inches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Railroad iron, \$1.50 per ton.

Bank note paper, 5 cents per pound.

Writing, map, card, and account-book paper, 2 cents per pound.

Printing paper, unsized, 3 mills per pound.

Printing paper, sized and colored, and uncalendered paper, 7 mills per pound.

Hanging paper, 5 mills per pound.

Pasteboard, binders' board, wrapping paper, 3 mills per pound

Soap, castile, palm oil, and soap of other kinds, white or colored, except soft and soap otherwise provided for, 5 mills per pound.

Soap, fancy, scented, toilet and shaving, 3 cents per pound.

Salt, 4 cents per 100 pounds.

Pickles and preserved fruits, meats, fish, and shell fish in cans 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Shoe or boot blacking, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Glue and cement, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Patent harness leather, 2 cents per pound.

Patent cow hides, 1 cent per pound.

Sole leather, of all descriptions, 1 cent per pound.

Morocco, goat, or kid skins, 75 cents per dozen.

Sheep skins, tanned or finished, 25 cents per dozen.

Bend and harness leather, 1 cent and 5 mills per pound.

Tanned and curried calf skins, 2 cents per pound.

Upper and other leather not provided for, 1 cent and five mills per pound.

Wine made of grapes, ten cents per gallon.

Varnish, 25 cents per gallon.

On flour, from wheat, ten cents per barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, (and in like proportion for less or greater quantities put up for sale in sacks or other packages.)

Manufacture of cotton, wool, silk, worsted, flax, hemp, jute, india-rubber, gutta-percha, wood, glass, pottery ware, leather, paper, iron, steel, tin, copper, zinc, brass, gold and silver, horn, ivory, bone, bristles wholly or in part, or of other material, not in this act otherwise provided for, a duty of three per centum ad valorem.

Provided, That all articles manufactured as aforesaid, and not otherwise provided for or charged with duty in this act, which are entitled to the privileges and immunities of patent, under the laws of the United States, shall pay and be subject, in lieu of three per centum ad valorem as aforesaid, to a duty of five per centum ad valorem : *And provided, further*, That printed books, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, reviews, and all other similar printed publications, shall not be regarded as manufactures within the meaning of this act.

Other Exceptions. Gas for lighting street lamps, and for single dwellings when made by owners or occupants, but not for

sale, is exempt. Gas companies are authorized to add the twenty-five cents to their charges to customers.

Paying duty on unmanufactured tobacco does not relieve it of duty after manufacture.

Flour made at a mill for customers for their own consumption is not taxable.

AUCTION SALES.

One tenth of one per centum is levied on all sales by auction, (including stocks and securities by brokers or boards of brokers,) to be returned and paid monthly, under oath, subject to the general provisions of the act.

CARRIAGES, WATCHES, PIANO-FORTES, BILLIARD TABLES, AND PLATE.

	<i>Duty.</i>
Carriage upon springs, kept for use, not exclusively employed in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, valued at \$50 or over, including the harness used therewith, when drawn by one horse,	\$1.00
Carriages of like description, drawn by two horses, and any coach, hackney-coach, omnibus, or four-wheel carriage, upon springs, kept for use, hire, or passengers, not exclusively employed in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, valued at \$50, and not exceeding \$200, including the harness used therewith, drawn by two horses or more,	2.00
Carriages of like description, when valued above \$200, and not exceeding \$600,	5.00
Carriages of like description valued above \$600,	10.00
Gold watches kept for use,	1.00
Silver watches kept for use, . . . . .	.50
Piano-fortes kept for use,	4.00
Billiard Tables kept for use,	20.00
Plate of gold kept for use, per ounce, troy, . . . . .	.50
Plate of silver kept for use, per ounce, troy, . . . . .	.03
<i>Exception.</i> Silver spoons or plate, not exceeding forty ounces, belonging to one person, shall be exempt.	

SLAUGHTERED CATTLE, HOGS, AND SHEEP.

Cattle over 18 months old, killed for sale, per head, 50 cents.

Hogs six months old, 10 cents.

Sheep six months old, 5 cents.

Exception. Cattle, hogs, and sheep, slaughtered by any person for consumption, shall be exempt.

Persons engaged in slaughtering are to make monthly returns, under oath, and pay duties as provided in other cases. In case of fraud, a penalty of \$10 per head on all from which duty is withheld.

RAILROADS, STEAMBOATS, FERRY BOATS, AND OMNIBUSES.

Steam railroads, each passenger 2 mills per mile; on commutation tickets, 3 per centum ad valorem.

Steamboats, (except ferries,) each passenger 1 mill per mile.

Horse railroads, on gross receipts, 3 per cent.

Ferry boats, on gross receipts, 3 per cent.

Omnibuses, on gross receipts, 3 per cent.

Owners to make monthly returns, and pay duties as hereinbefore provided.

Penalties. Neglecting for 30 days to pay duties, additional 5 per cent. on the amount due; in case of fraud or evasion, \$10 for each passenger not accounted for, or \$1000 fine, as courts may decree.

Exceptions. Duties not to be paid on passengers carried free.

Railroad companies may add these duties to their regular rates of fare.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Bonds bearing interest pay three per cent. on the whole amount of interest or coupons. Companies are required to deduct this amount from future payments, receipting for the same. Returns and payments monthly, as in other cases.

Penalties. For neglect to make returns and payments, \$500 fine. In case of default, collection to be enforced under the provisions of this act.

BANKS AND SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

On all dividends or sums due or paid as earnings or profits, three per cent. Returns to be made semiannually, under oath. Penalty the same as in case of railroads, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Newspapers, magazines, reviews, or any publication issued periodically, five per cent. on gross receipts for matter for printing which pay is received. Returns to be made, and duties paid monthly.

Penalties. Neglecting payment for thirty days adds 5 per cent. to amount due. Defrauding or attempting to defraud the revenue, \$500 fine for each offence or sum.

Exception. Where price of advertising is fixed by law, the duty may be added thereto.

DUTIES ON DISTILLED AND FERMENTED LIQUORS.

First proof spirits, 15 cents per gallon, to be paid by the distiller. This is lowest rate of proof; duties increase in proportion of strength. First proof is that proof of a liquor which corresponds to fifty degrees of Tralles' centesimal hydrometer, adopted by regulation of the Treasury Department of August 12, 1850, at the temperature of sixty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Ale, beer, lager beer, porter, \$1 per barrel, barrel to be 31 gallons; halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths pay duties in proportion. All fermented liquors are embraced in this section (49th). Brewers must keep accounts, make returns, and pay duties in the same manner as distillers. Where duties are not paid, liquors of any kind may be seized and forfeited, notice being first given to a bona fide purchaser that the duties have not been paid.

Neglect or refusal to make true returns forfeits distillery, brewery, all the contents, and fines the delinquent \$500 besides; seizure to be made within three months, and prosecution to commence in 20 days after seizure. If duties are not paid at time of rendering accounts, 10 per cent. to be added; if duties remain unpaid for 30 days, collector must make personal demand; if not paid in 10 days after demand, collector to distrain and proceed to sell. It is not lawful, however, to make distraint of the tools or implements of a trade or profession, or any other articles exempted from distress or execution by the laws of any state, beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or necessary household furniture, and apparel for a family.

DRUGS, PILLS, POWDERS, &c.

The bill specifies all the leading patent medicines, toilet articles, bitters, salves, balsams, lozenges, &c., by whatsoever name distinguished, and provides that in case of these and all others that may be hereafter prepared, duties as per schedule shall be exacted.

LEGACIES, &c.

Sect. 105 provides that any persons having in charge or trust, as administrators, executors, or trustees of any legacies, or distributive shares arising from personal property, of any kind whatsoever, where the whole amount of such personal property, as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars in actual value, passing from any person who may die after the passage of this act possessed of such property, being within the United States, either by will or by the intestate laws of any state or territory, or any part of such property or interest therein, transferred by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bargainer, to any person or persons, or to any body or bodies politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are, made subject to a duty or tax, to be paid to the United States as follows, that is to say:

1st. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, wife or husband, brother or sister, to the person who died possessed of such property as aforesaid, at and after the rate of seventy-five cents for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest in such property.

2d. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a descendant of a brother or a sister of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at and after the rate of one dollar and fifty cents for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

3d. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at and after the rate of three dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

4th. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister

of the grandfather or grandmother of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, at and after the rate of four dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

5th. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, at and after the rate of five dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest. *Provided*, That all legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of any state or territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed as aforesaid, shall be exempt from tax or duty.

The tax or duty aforesaid shall be a lien and charge upon the property of every person who may die as aforesaid, until the same shall be fully paid to and discharged by the United States; and every executor, administrator, or other person who may take the burden or trust of administration upon such property, shall be required to pay the tax in advance of any payment to any legatee under penalty for neglect or refusal. Payments to be made to district collectors.

INCOME TAX.

Sects. 49, 50, and 51, of the Act of August 5, 1861, are repealed; and it is enacted that upon the annual gains, profits, or income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, except as hereinafter mentioned, if such annual gains, profits or income exceed the sum of \$600, a duty of *three* per cent. on the amount of such annual gains, profits, or income over and above the said sum of \$600; and upon the annual gains, profits, or income, rents and dividends accruing upon any property, securities and stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States residing abroad, except as hereinafter mentioned, and not in the employment of the government of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of *five* per cent.

In estimating income, all lawful national, state, and local taxes shall be first deducted. Also, there shall be deducted payments made by the United States as salary or compensation for services (including congressmen), and, in general terms, all income, such as stocks and bonds, which is elsewhere taxed. This income duty is to be levied for the year preceding May 1, 1862, and for each year thereafter.

Addition. Income derived from interest on United States securities will pay one and a half per cent. only.

All income duties will be due and payable on the 30th of June. If unpaid for 30 days, 5 per cent. will be added; after 30 days more the collectors may levy and distrain.

All persons by themselves, or, if minors, through their guardians or legal representatives, are required to make due returns of the amount of their incomes.

Persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including members of Congress, are taxed 3 per cent. on their incomes exceeding \$600 per annum, and disbursing officers are authorized to deduct the percentage.

STAMP DUTIES.

Instruments not bearing the proper stamps, after May 1, will be worthless. Stamps issued for one purpose cannot be used for another. Counterfeiting and forging stamps is a felony, punishable by \$1000 fine and five years' prison labor. Persons issuing or affixing stamps must deface them, to show plainly that they have been used. Fifty dollars fine for omitting this duty. Any one issuing a paper subject to stamp duty, without bearing the requisite stamp, shall pay \$200 fine. Acceptors of foreign bills, payable here, must affix the stamp before paying the same, and no bill is negotiable or payable without it. A fine of \$100 for evading this. Dealers in stamps may buy them in quantities at five per cent. reduction; adding, however, the cost of the paper, vellum, or parchment. In cases of doubt whether an instrument be chargeable with stamp duty, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall decide, and provide the necessary stamp or indorsement to certify that the instrument is not subject to duty. After this act takes effect, no telegraphic despatch or express package shall be delivered without bearing the legal stamp, under penalty of \$10 for each offence. The same is enacted as to sales of articles subject to stamp, with certain exceptions in drugs. Removing or changing stamps is finable by \$50, with forfeiture of the articles; and trying to evade the duties, by \$100 fine and forfeiture. Manufacturers and chief workmen must testify monthly that no evasion of this act has occurred, and if they testify falsely they forfeit \$500.

SCHEDULE B. OF STAMP DUTIES.

	Duty
Agreement or Contract other than those specified in this schedule; any <i>appraisement</i> of value or damage, or for any other purpose; for every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written	\$0 05
Bill of Exchange (inland). Promissory note, check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand	2
Bill of Exchange (inland). Promissory note, draft, or order, for the payment in any other manner than at sight, or on demand, of any sum of money not exceeding \$500	5
Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$2,500	10
Exceeding \$2,500	25
Bill of Exchange (foreign), or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly; or if drawn in a set of three or more, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, for every bill of each set; where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$500, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States	5
Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$2,500	10
Exceeding \$2,500	25
Bill of Lading or Receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place	10

	<i>Duty</i>
Bill of Lading or Receipt for any goods, merchandise, or effects, to be carried from one port or place in the United States to any other port or place in the United States, either by land or water, except when carried by any express company or carrier	5
Express. Any bale, bundle, box, or package of any description, carried by any express company or carrier, or person acting as such, if the freight or charge upon the same shall not exceed 50 cents	3
If exceeding 50 cents, and not exceeding \$1	5
Exceeding \$1	10
Bond for indemnifying any person who shall have become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money, or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office, and to account for money received by virtue thereof	50
Bond of any description not otherwise charged in this schedule	25
Certificate of Stock in any incorporated company	25
Certificate of Profits , or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company	25
Certificate. Any certificate of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such	25
Certificate of Deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such —	
If for a sum not exceeding \$100	2
For a sum exceeding \$100	5
Certificate of any other description than those specified . .	10
Charter Party. Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons, for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any goods or merchandise on board of such ship or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel, or steamer, does not exceed 300 tons	3 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Exceeding 600 tons	10 00
Contract. Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such	10
Conveyance. Deed, instrument or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, or other things sold shall be granted, leased, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her, or their direction	1 00
Despatch, telegraphic. Any despatch or message sent by telegraph; <i>provided</i> , that all messages and despatches sent or forwarded on the business or for the use of telegraph companies or railroad companies, such as may be sent and received free of charge, and such as may be for	

	<i>Duty.</i>
the use of any fire or police department of any city or town, shall be exempt from duty	3
Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any custom house, either for consumption or warehousing	1 00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse	50
Insurance (Life). Policy of insurance, or other instrument by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any life or lives —	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed the sum of \$2,500,	50
Exceeding the sum of \$2,500 and not exceeding \$10,000	1 00
Exceeding the sum of \$10,000	2 50
Insurance (Marine and Inland). Policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made upon any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise, specie, or other property on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of any ship or vessel, or upon any other interest in or relating to any ship or vessel, which may lawfully be insured; or upon any goods, merchandise, specie, or other property transported by any conveyance whatsoever from any port or place to any other port or place —	
Where the amount insured shall not exceed the sum of \$2,500	50
Exceeding the sum of \$2,500, and not exceeding \$10,000	1 00
Exceeding the sum of \$10,000	2 50
Insurance (Fire). Policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby any insurance shall be made of or upon any building, goods, wares, merchandise, or other property from loss or damage by fire, or arising therefrom by any insurance company, or its agent or other person —	
Where the amount insured shall not exceed the sum of \$2,500	50
Exceeding the sum of \$2,500, and not exceeding \$10,000	1 00
Exceeding the sum of \$10,000	2 50
Lease , agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof —	
If for a period of time not exceeding three years	50
If for a period exceeding three years	1 00
Manifest of part of the cargo of any vessel (clearance)	25
Manifest of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer —	
If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons	1 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	3 00
Exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Mortgage of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyance of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust or to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise; or	

	<i>Duty,</i>
any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money	1 00
Notarial Act, any whatsoever not otherwise charged in this schedule	25
Passage Ticket by any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if less than \$30	50
Exceeding \$30	1 00
Power of Attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds, or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon	25
Power of Attorney or proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society	10
Power of Attorney to receive or collect rent	25
Power of Attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same, or to perform any and all other acts not hereinbefore specified	1 00
Probate of Will, or letters of administration: Where the estate effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of \$2,500	50
To exceed \$2,500 and not exceeding \$5,000	1 00
To exceed \$5,000 and not exceeding \$20,000	2 00
To exceed \$20,000 and not exceeding \$50,000	5 00
To exceed \$50,000 and not exceeding \$100,000	10 00
Exceeding \$100,000	20 00
Warehouse Receipt, or memorandum of any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind held in storage in any public or private warehouse or yard	25

LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

Appeal from the decree of any court to a higher or appellate court	50
Writ, summons, subpoena, or other original process commenced in any court of law or equity	50

SCHEDULE C. OF STAMP DUTIES.

Medicines, for and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other enclosure, containing any drugs, herbs, pills, powders, tinctures, potions, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other preparation or composition whatsoever, used or applied, or to be used or applied, externally or internally, as medicines or medicaments, for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to or in any wise affecting the human or animal body, which shall be uttered or sold in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 25 cents	
Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, and not exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents	5
Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other enclosure with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or	

value of 50 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of \$1	<i>Duty.</i> 10
Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other enclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of \$1, for each and every 50 cents, or fractional part thereof, over and above \$1, as before mentioned, an additional	5

ALLOWANCE AND DRAWBACK.

Section 109, and last, provides that from and after the date on which this act takes effect there shall be an allowance or drawback, on all flour, salt, wine, spirituous liquors, ale, beer, lager beer, porter, or malt liquors, and on goods, wares, and articles manufactured on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid, equal in amount to the duty or tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported. *Provided*, That no allowance or drawback shall be made or had on tobacco, tobacco manufactured, snuff, cigars, coal oil, or tar produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, and other bituminous substances used for like purposes, and on crude petroleum or rock oil; nor shall any allowance or drawback be made or had for any amount claimed or due less than twenty dollars, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

TAXATION ON REAL ESTATE.

There is a general belief that real estate is not taxed directly because it has not formed one of the items of taxation in the bill now before Congress; but, by the act passed on the 5th of August, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," it is provided that "a direct tax of twenty millions be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States;" and the law further declares that this tax "shall be assessed and laid on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements and dwelling houses, at the rate each of them is worth in money on the first day of April, 1862." The apportionments to the several states are as follows:

Maine	\$420,826	Georgia	\$584,367
New Hampshire	218,406	Alabama	529,313
Vermont	211,068	Mississippi	413,084
Massachusetts	804,581	Louisiana	385,886
Rhode Island	116,963	Ohio	1,567,089
Connecticut	308,214	Kentucky	713,695
New York	2,603,918	Tennessee	669,498
New Jersey	450,134	Indiana	904,874
Pennsylvania	1,946,719	Illinois	1,146,551
Delaware	74,683	Missouri	761,127
Maryland	496,823	Kansas	71,743
Virginia	937,550	Arkansas	261,886
North Carolina	576,194	Michigan	501,763
South Carolina	363,570	Florida	77,522

Texas	\$355,106	Utah	\$26,982
Iowa	452,068	Washington	7,765
Wisconsin	519,068	Nebraska	19,312
California	254,538	Nevada	4,592
Minnesota	109,524	Colorado	22,905
Oregon	85,140	Dacotah	3,241
New Mexico	62,648	District of Columbia	49,437

Sundry states have assumed the payments of the portions of the tax allotted to them, in which instances a deduction of fifteen per cent. is allowed.

As we understand the matter, the tax bill of last summer remains in full force, being only modified in the sections providing for an income tax, which by the bill now before Congress is laid upon all amounts over \$600 instead of over \$800, as in the bill passed at the special session.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The following table shows the present annual pay of the members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, and officers of the Army, together with the amount to which the bill which passed the Senate on the 12th inst. reduces the salaries of these officers:—

	<i>Present pay.</i>	<i>Reduced pay.</i>
Members of the Cabinet	\$8,000	7,200
Members of Congress	3,000	2,700
Major Generals	5,628	5,066
Brigadier Generals	3,776	3,400
Quartermaster Generals	3,776	3,400
Adjutant Generals	2,820	2,538
Inspector Generals	2,820	2,538
Commissary Generals	2,820	2,538
Assistant Quartermasters	2,820	2,538
Colonels	2,820	2,538
Paymaster Generals	2,740	2,466
Surgeon Generals	2,740	2,466
Lieutenant Colonels	2,532	2,276
Assistant Adjutant Generals	2,532	2,276
Deputy Quartermasters	2,532	2,276
Assistant Quartermaster Generals	2,532	2,276
Deputy Paymaster Generals	2,532	2,276
Surgeons	2,400	2,214
Majors	2,244	2,020
Assistant Adjutant Generals	2,244	2,020
Quartermasters	2,244	2,020
Paymasters	2,244	2,020
Assistant Surgeons	1,720	1,548
Adjutants	1,512	1,361
Regimental Quartermasters	1,512	1,361
Captains	1,446	1,302
First Lieutenants	1,296	1,167
Second Lieutenants	1,236	1,113

No provision is made for the pay of chaplains, and they are not recognized by the government, except when specially assigned to a post by the War Department. When sent with a regiment of volunteers, the state must make provision for their payment.

STABILITY AND RESOURCES OF THE U. S.

Supposing the war debt on July 1, 1863, should amount to twelve hundred millions (\$1,200,000,000), the annual interest at six per cent. would be only \$72,000,000, and the annual sum necessary for the sinking fund would be \$80,000,000—in all \$132,000,000. Now, this is only about one third the annual taxation of Great Britain; and who will pretend that the United States cannot bear taxation better than the British empire? The relative stability of our government and its resources may be estimated by comparing the prices of its securities in time of peace with those of the principal nations of Europe. United States stocks have been as high as 125, and immediately before the commencement of our national troubles they ranged as high as 114 and 118. Even now, in the midst of the most gigantic rebellion in modern times, they are only 10 below par. The following table will show at what prices the national stocks of other governments are selling for in time of peace:—

English consols	92
English 3 per cents	91
French rentes, 4½ per cent.	96
French rentes, 3½ per cent.	67
Russian 5 per cents	96
Russian 4½ per cents	91
Russian 3 per cents	86
Austrian 5 per cent metalliques	66
Austrian national loan	81
Prussian national loan	57
Spanish 3 per cents	50
Spanish new deferred account	41
Dutch 4 per cents	98
Dutch 2½ per cents	63
Turkish 6 per cents	78
Turkish now	70
Mexican 3 per cents	28

BANKS:

THEIR CAPITAL, SPECIE, AND CIRCULATION.

The following table shows the per cent. of bank capital, specie, and circulation in each state, to the whole, on January 1, 1862, or according to the latest previous returns:—

	Capital.	Specie.	Circulation.
	\$426,008,032.	\$103,501,336.	\$182,857,346.
Massachusetts	15.81	10.33	11.49
New York	25.81	36.81	15.42
Rhode Island	4.98	0.57	1.85
Connecticut	5.15	0.97	3.66
Pennsylvania	6.12	9.54	8.78
Illinois	0.17	0.00½	0.27
New Jersey	1.96	0.99	2.38
Ohio	1.37	2.11	4.48
California			

	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Specie.</i>	<i>Circulation.</i>
Maine	1.89	0.59	2.18
Indiana	1.04	3.01	2.97
Missouri	3.26	4.02	4.38
Kentucky	3.59	4.83	7.45
Minnesota	0.05	0.04	0.11
Iowa	0.17	0.36	0.34
Maryland	2.94	2.41	2.59
Michigan	0.18	0.05	0.12
Wisconsin	1.03	0.37	2.54
Vermont	0.92	0.18	2.02
New Hampshire	1.18	0.24	1.82
Delaware	0.45	0.24	0.55
Georgia	2.51	1.93	2.75
Louisiana	5.79	10.63	4.39
Kansas			
North Carolina	1.87	1.45	2.47
Virginia	4.42	2.90	6.57
Texas			
Tennessee	2.38	1.93	1.92
Oregon			
Arkansas			
Alabama	1.15	1.93	2.18
South Carolina	3.50	1.45	4.00
Florida	0.12	0.07	0.16
Mississippi	0.19	0.05	0.16
	100.00	100.00	100.00

NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The following table shows the number of members assigned to each state, under the census of 1850 and 1860:

	1850.	1860.		1850.	1860.
Alabama	7	6	Michigan	4	6
Arkansas	2	3	Minnesota	2	2
California	2	3	New Hampshire	3	3
Connecticut	4	4	New Jersey	5	5
Delaware	1	1	New York	33	31
Florida	1	1	North Carolina	8	7
Georgia	8	7	Ohio	21	19
Illinois	9	14	Oregon	1	1
Indiana	11	11	Pennsylvania	25	24
Iowa	2	6	Rhode Island	2	2
Kansas	1	1	South Carolina	6	4
Kentucky	10	9	Tennessee	10	8
Louisiana	4	5	Texas	2	4
Maine	6	5	Vermont	3	3
Maryland	6	5	Virginia	13	11
Massachusetts	11	10	Wisconsin	3	6
Mississippi	5	5			
Missouri	7	9	Total	238	241

TABLE

SHOWING THE FEDERAL POPULATION, AND THE ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNION.—CENSUS 1860.

States.	Federal Population.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.
Alabama	790,243	\$155,034,069	\$277,164,673
Arkansas	390,985	63,254,740	116,956,590
California	380,016	66,906,631	72,748,036
Connecticut	460,151	191,478,842	149,778,131
Delaware	111,498	26,273,803	13,493,439
Florida	115,737	21,722,810	47,206,875
Georgia	872,436	179,301,441	438,430,946
Illinois	1,711,753	287,219,940	101,987,433
Indiana	1,350,941	201,829,992	119,212,432
Iowa	674,948	149,433,423	55,733,560
Kansas	107,110	16,088,002	6,429,630
Kentucky	1,065,517	277,925,054	250,287,039
Louisiana	576,086	280,704,988	155,082,277
Maine	628,276	86,717,716	67,662,672
Maryland	652,158	65,441,538	231,793,806
Massachusetts	1,231,065	475,413,165	301,744,651
Michigan	749,112	123,605,084	39,927,921
Minnesota	172,022	25,391,771	6,727,002
Mississippi	616,717	157,836,737	351,636,175
Missouri	1,136,331	153,450,577	113,486,274
New Hampshire	326,072	59,638,146	64,171,743
New Jersey	672,031	151,161,942	145,520,550
New York	3,880,727	1,069,658,080	320,806,558
North Carolina	860,234	116,366,573	175,931,029
Ohio	2,339,599	687,518,121	272,348,980
Oregon	52,464	6,279,802	12,745,313
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	561,192,980	158,060,355
Rhode Island	174,621	83,778,204	41,326,101
South Carolina	542,795	129,772,684	359,546,444
Tennessee	999,533	210,991,180	162,504,020
Texas	530,159	112,476,013	155,316,322
Vermont	315,116	65,639,973	19,118,646
Virginia	1,399,731	417,952,228	239,069,108
Wisconsin	775,873	148,238,766	37,706,723
Total	29,568,427	\$12,006,756,585	\$5,081,661,000

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

It is estimated that there are now completed and in operation throughout the world 70,000 miles of railway, which cost the sum of \$5,850,000,000. The extent of railway known to be in operation, from actual returns, according to the London Engineer, is as follows:—

	Miles open.		Miles open.
England and Wales . . .	7583	New Brunswick	175
Scotland	1486	Nova Scotia	99
Ireland	1364	Victoria	183
India	1408	New South Wales	125
Canada	1826	Cape of Good Hope	28

Total, Great Britain and Colonies 14,277

Continental Railways.

France	6147	Norway	63
Prussia	3162	Sweden	288
Austria	3165	Belgium	955
Other German States . . .	3239	Holland	308
Spain	1450	Switzerland	600
Italy	1350	Portugal	80
Rome	50	Turkey	80
Russia	1289½	Egypt	204
Denmark	263		

Total 22,692½

North and South America.

Exclusive of British America, the railways of which are included with Great Britain and Colonies:—

United States	22,384½	Brazil	111½
Confederate States	8784	Paraguay	8
Mexico	20	Chili	195
Cuba	500	Peru	50
New Granada	49½		
Total	32,102½		

Grand total of all the railways in the world 69,072

It will be seen that the United States possess the most extensive system of railways of any country in the world. This method of intercommunication has been developed with extraordinary rapidity in the United States, and although temporarily checked by the civil war, will, when the rebellion is crushed, be even more rapidly extended than in the past.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH ROUND THE WORLD.

An appropriation of \$100,000, and two small vessels, will be asked for in Congress for the purpose of instituting a survey, in conjunction with other nations, of a telegraph line from San Francisco to the north-west coast, overland, via Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, to the mouth of the Amoor River, as proposed by McDonald Collins. The scheme is to connect the American system of telegraphs, from a point in Missouri, with the line now being constructed from Kansas to the Amoor. When finished, the line will bring in telegraphic union the whole European and American systems, and belt the world.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH—TABLE OF DISTANCES

The following table of distances will be found of permanent interest, sufficient to warrant its preservation. It gives the distance, from station to station, throughout the entire line traversed by the *Pacific Telegraph* and by the *Overland Stage Company*; and also the distances from New York to Omaha by two routes, viz.: by way of Chicago, and also by way of St. Louis. The Pacific Telegraph Company's connection with the East was first established via St. Louis. But the war in Missouri caused such frequent interruptions to telegraph communication through that state, as to threaten the most serious consequences. The Company accordingly took early and prompt measures to secure the construction of a new line through Iowa, which, with lines already existing, would give them a connection with Chicago by a more direct route, and so far north as to be safe from rebel incursions. That line is now finished. The two lines—one from St. Louis, and another from Chicago—meet at Omaha.

The names of places set in *italics* (as also Great Salt Lake and San Francisco, which are set in SMALL CAPITALS) are Telegraph Stations. Those set in Roman are Stations of the Overland Stage Company—

FROM NEW YORK TO			
<i>Chicago</i>	982	Texas	10. 2108
<i>Omaha</i>	511. 1493	<i>Pole Creek</i>	14. 2122
FROM NEW YORK TO		Deep Well	12. 2134
<i>St. Louis</i>	1140	Mud Springs	13. 2147
St. Joseph	407. 1547	Court-house Rock	13. 2160
<i>Brownsville</i>	75. 1622	<i>Chinney Rock</i>	14. 2174
<i>Nebraska City</i>	25. 1647	Ficklin's Rancho	11. 2185
<i>Omaha</i>	50. 1697	Scott's Bluffs	12. 2197
Elkhorn City	22. 1719	<i>Horse Creek</i>	16. 2213
<i>Fremont</i>	15. 1734	Cold Springs	11. 2224
North Bend	23. 1757	Laramie City	14. 2238
<i>Columbus</i>	26. 1783	<i>Fort Laramie</i>	9. 2247
Prairie Creek	12. 1795	Centre Star	10. 2257
Cedar Island	20. 1815	Bitter Cottonwood	12. 2269
<i>Grand Island</i>	30. 1845	<i>Horse Shoes</i>	15. 2284
Wolf River	20. 1865	Elk Horn	10. 2294
<i>Fort Kearney</i>	22. 1887	Laboute	15. 2309
Platt Station	7. 1894	Clute's Rancho	11. 2320
Gardner's	14. 1908	La Puelle	9. 2329
Plum Creek	15. 1923	Box Elder	9. 2338
<i>Willow Island</i>	15. 1938	<i>Deer Creek</i>	10. 2348
Midway	14. 1952	Platte Station	14. 2362
Gilman's Rancho	15. 1967	Platte Bridge	14. 2376
<i>Cottonwood Springs</i>	16. 1983	Red Buttes	10. 2386
Cold Springs	15. 1998	Willow Springs	15. 2401
Fremont Springs	14. 2012	Horse Creek	14. 2415
Dorsey's	11. 2023	<i>Sweet Water Bridge</i>	10. 2425
<i>Alkali</i>	14. 2037	Plant's Station	14. 2439
Gills	12. 2049	Split Rock	14. 2453
Diamond Springs	11. 2060	Three Crossings	10. 2463
South Platte	15. 2075	Ice Springs	13. 2474
<i>Overland City</i>	13. 2088	Warm Springs	9. 2485
Hugh's Rancho	10. 2098	<i>Rocky Bridge</i>	12. 2497
		Dry Sandy	10. 2543

Strawberry	12. 2509	Bate's	15. 3001
Sweet Water	12. 2521	Mountain Springs	11. 3012
Pacific Springs	12. 2333	Ruby Valley	9. 3021
Little Sandy	15. 2558	Jacob's Well	12. 3033
Big Sandy	12. 2570	Diamond Springs	12. 3035
Big Timbers	14. 2584	Sulphur Springs	12. 3057
Green River	12. 2596	Roberts' Creek	13. 3070
Ham's Fork	20. 2616	Camp Station	13. 3083
Church Buttes	10. 2626	Dry Creek	15. 3098
Millersville	10. 2636	Simpson's Park	21. 3119
Fort Bridger	12. 2648	Reese River	15. 3134
Muddy	12. 2660	Dry Wells	14. 3148
Quaking Asp Springs	10. 2670	Smith's Creek	14. 3162
Bear River	10. 2680	Edwards' Creek	8. 3170
Needle Rocks	10. 2690	Cold Springs	14. 3184
Head Echo Canon	10. 2700	Middle Gate	10. 3194
Hanging Rock	10. 2710	Sandy Springs	24. 3228
Weber River	10. 2720	Sandy Hill	9. 3237
Dixie	11. 2731	Carson Sink	14. 3251
East Canon	10. 2741	Desert Station	15. 3266
Mountain Dell	12. 2753	Fort Churchill	10. 3276
GREAT SALT LAKE		Clugagis	11. 3287
CITY	13. 2766	Nevada	11. 3298
Traders' Rest	9. 2775	Carson City	13. 3311
Rockwell's	10. 2785	Genoa	14. 3325
Dug Out	10. 2795	Friday's	11. 3336
Fort Crittenden	10. 2805	Yanks	10. 3346
Rush Valley	17. 2822	Strawberry	12. 3358
Point Lookout	10. 2832	Webster's	12. 3370
Simpson's Springs	14. 2846	Moss	12. 3382
Deep Creek	18. 2864	Sportsman's Hall	11. 3393
Fish Springs	11. 2875	Placerville	12. 3405
Willow Springs	21. 2896	Duroc	14. 3419
Deep Creek	26. 2822	Fulson	14. 3433
Antelope Springs	25. 2857	Sacramento	22. 3455
Shell Creek	24. 2881	SAN FRANCISCO	140. 3595
Egan Canon	15. 2896		

WEIGHT OF CANNON BALLS.

Assuming the specific gravity of cast iron to be seven and one fifth (7.207) times that of distilled water, and that the balls are perfect spheres,—their weight will be as follows in pounds and tenths:—

<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>
3.	3.7 pounds.	9.	99.4 pounds.
4.	8.7 "	10.	135.3 "
5.	17.0 "	11.	181.4 "
6.	29.4 "	12.	235.2 "
7.	46.7 "	15.	460.0 "
8.	69.8 "	20.	1090.3 "

TOTAL OF THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS.

UNITED STATES.

Army, number of Men	670,000
Navy, number of Vessels	264
“ “ Guns	2,557
“ “ Tons	218,016
“ “ Seamen	22,000

GREAT BRITAIN.

Army, number of Men	213,778
“ “ Horses	21,904
Navy, number of Vessels	893
“ “ Guns	16,411
“ “ Seamen	51,650
“ “ Marines	18,000
“ “ Coast Guard	8,550

FRANCE.

Army, number of Men	767,770
“ “ Horses	130,000
Navy, number of Vessels	600
“ “ Guns	13,358
“ “ Seamen	60,000
“ “ Marines	26,878
“ “ Coast Guard	25,501

The Army of France in times of peace is reduced to 414,864 men; 72,850 horses; her seamen to 38,375; and marines to 22,400.

RUSSIA.

Army, number of Men	577,855
Navy, number of Vessels	313
“ “ Guns	3,854

Russia has, in addition to her Army, 136 regiments of Cavalry, 31 battalions and 31 batteries of Irregulars. She has 474 Guard and Transport ships not mentioned above.

AUSTRIA.

Army, number of Men	587,695
Navy, number of Vessels	137
“ “ Guns	895

PRUSSIA.

Army, number of Men	622,366
Navy, number of Vessels	34

The Prussian Army in times of peace numbers 212,649 men.

ITALY.

Army, number of Men	327,290
Navy, number of Vessels	106
“ “ Guns	1,036
“ “ Men	18,000

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM THE CENSUS OF 1861.

England	19,647,057	Channel Isles . . .	143,779
Scotland	3,061,329		
Wales	1,111,795	Total	29,756,015
Ireland	5,792,055		

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

London, England . . .	2,803,034	Nottingham	74,531
Tower Hamlets . . .	647,585	Leicester	68,052
Liverpool	443,874	Plymouth	62,823
Marylebone	436,298	Southampton	46,976
Manchester	357,604	Glasgow, Scotland . .	394,857
Finsbury	386,844	Edinburgh	168,098
Birmingham	296,955	Dundee	90,425
Lambeth	298,032	Aberdeen	73,794
Leeds	207,153	Greenock	42,100
Westminster	253,985	Leith	33,530
Sheffield	185,157	Perth	25,251
Southwark	193,443	Dublin, Ireland . . .	258,328
Bristol	154,093	Belfast	76,401
Greenwich	139,286	Cork	101,534
Newcastle-on-Tyne . .	109,291	Limerick	55,234
Bradford	106,218	Waterford	29,160
Salford	102,114	Galway	24,990
Hull	98,994	Kilkenny	17,441
Portsmouth	94,516	Londonderry	20,493

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN CITIES.

Paris, France	1,621,530	Prague, Austria . . .	128,965
Lyons, "	302,092	Trieste, "	75,000
Marseilles, "	173,377	Berlin, Prussia . . .	491,334
Bordeaux, "	146,903	Cologne, "	85,529
Rouen, "	115,000	Dantzic, "	60,725
Nantes, "	85,063	Munich, Ger. Conf. .	129,893
Toulouse, "	79,940	Dresden, "	124,560
Lisle, "	70,648	Leipsic, "	68,950
Strasbourg, "	60,052	Hamburg, F. City . .	180,927
Orleans, "	56,380	Frankfort, "	68,417
Madrid, Spain,	378,642	Bremen, "	81,405
Barcelona, "	134,060	Rome, S. of Church .	213,980
Seville, "	89,206	Bologna, "	79,500
Valencia, "	76,321	Naples, Naples . . .	500,000
Granada, "	74,180	Palermo, "	200,674
Cadiz, "	64,098	Messina, "	91,979
Cordova, "	56,380	Athens, Greece . . .	33,900
Lisbon, Portugal . . .	310,971	Constantinople, Turkey	600,050
Oporto, "	105,680	Adrianople "	107,811
Vienna, Austria . . .	576,946	Solonica, "	79,473
Peath, "	130,422		

POPULATION AND SQUARE MILES OF THE PRINCIPAL POWERS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
United States	2,936,166	31,429,891
Great Britain and Ireland	118,948	29,756,015
France	208,121	38,112,583
Russia	2,120,391	64,031,083
Austria	255,226	36,514,466
Sweden and Norway	296,540	4,762,274
Holland	113,890	3,267,638
Prussia	107,300	36,346,625
Spain	76,480	14,216,219
Italy	97,703	20,821,819
Turkey	189,920	15,500,000
China	1,297,299	387,682,907
Persia	450,000	11,299,500
Mexico	834,140	7,853,394

NOTE. — Owing to many inquiries we give the square miles of the British Isles, as follows: England, 50,357; Scotland, 28,996; Ireland, 31,874; Wales, 7,425; Channel Isles, 366.

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